FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESYDA AFTERNOON, JUNE 8, 1847. [NO. 1566.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY [illegible]
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FOR SALE.

100 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
20 hhds Cuba Molasses,
10 hhds Cuba and N. O. Sugar,
2 do fine Porto Rico do.
150 sacks Liverpool Salt,
800 lbs. Dry Hides,
150 sides Leather, viz: Sole, Upper, Harness, Skirting, Bridle, &c.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
June 1, 1847. 65-3w

LABORERS WANTED.

THE highest wages in cash will be paid for 50 Laborers to work on the Telegraph.

Apply to J. L. SHAW, Biggs's Hotel.
Fayetteville, June 1.

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

W[illegible]

[illegible]

J. D. SIMMONS.
[illegible], N. C., May 26, 1847.

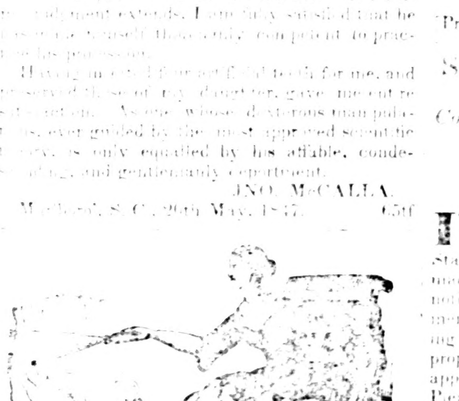
[illegible]

E. B. WILLIAMS.

[illegible] of the experience of Dr. J. N. Baird [illegible]

Having an excellent set of teeth for me, and preserved those of my daughter, gave me entire satisfaction. As one whose dexterous manipulation is ever guided by the most approved scientific theory, is only equalled by his affable, condescending, and gentlemanly deportment.

JNO. McCALLA.
Marlboro', S. C., 26th May, 1847. 65tf



Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge, OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly concentrated and Chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THE exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purgative. In urgent cases, as those of FITS, SPASMS or CONVULSIONS, caused by worms, its unrivaled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by established Agents in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.
May 27, 1846. 36tf

McKellar & McRae,

Lumber and Timber Agents and Grocers.

KEEP constantly on hand, all kinds of GROCERIES, Farmers' Implements, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., which they will sell low for cash or approved credit, at the Store formerly occupied by Hall & Armstrong, on North Water street.

Wilmington, N. C., May 25, 1847. 65-2m

NOTICE.

ALL persons are notified and forewarned not to trade for a Note of hand made payable by me to B. J. Crawley, for $200, due the 25th December, 1847, as the same was obtained without any consideration; and also a Bond executed by D. Murchison, Esq. to said Crawley, to make title to two hundred and nine acres of land in Moore county, adjoining the lands of W. Shaw, Esq. and others. The conditions of said Bond have not been complied with on the part of Mr. Crawley.

JAMES RIDDLE.
May 25, 1847. 65-3wpd

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE ensuing Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 1st day of July next.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
June 1. 65-4w

5000 LBS. BACON AND LARD, of superior quality, and 10 hhds. MOLASSES, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
May 31, 1847. 65-3w

In Store and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME, (in good order,)
Plaster Paris,
Roman Cement,
Pure and extra White Lead,
Linseed and Tanners' Oil,
Putty, (in bladders,)
Boxes Window Glass, (various sizes.)

Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
May 31, 1847. 65-3w

WASHINGTON AND NEW ORLEANS TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE subscribers to the Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a payment of 20 per cent. on their subscriptions will be required on or before the 29th day of June next, and another payment of 20 per cent. on the first day of August next, to meet the demands of the Assignee, who is rapidly progressing in the construction of the line.

The money may be paid to Duncan G. McRae, Esq. Fayetteville, N. C.

B. B. FRENCH,
W. W. SEATON, } Trustees.
DAN. GOLD,

Washington City, May 24, 1847. 65-4t

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, SAMPSON COUNTY.

In Equity.—Spring Term, 1847.

Alvord King and others vs. Stephen King and others.

Petition for sale of [illegible] of Land, for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen King, Percy Moore and wife Penny, Miles King, Nathan King, and Jethro King, defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Defendants come and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, or the Petition in this case will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick Murphy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the County of Sampson, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1847, and 71st year of American Independence.

PATRICK MURPHY, C. M. E.
Pr. adv. $3 75. 65-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

William B. McCorkle vs. Alexander B. High.

ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the Defendant, that the above attachment has been levied on 171 acres of land on the waters of Lanes Creek, as the property of said Defendant; and that he personally appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of July next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why an order shall not issue to the Sheriff, directing him to sell said lands so levied.

Witness, N. D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

N. D. BOGGAN, Cl'k.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 63-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Townly Redfearn vs. Lemuel Parker.

ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the Defendant, that the above attachment has been levied on 50 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Thomas Lowry and others, as the property of said Defendant; and that he personally appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of July next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why an order shall not issue to the Sheriff, directing him to sell said lands so levied.

Witness, N. D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

N. D. BOGGAN, Cl'k.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 63-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

John B. Cottrell vs. Lemuel Parker.

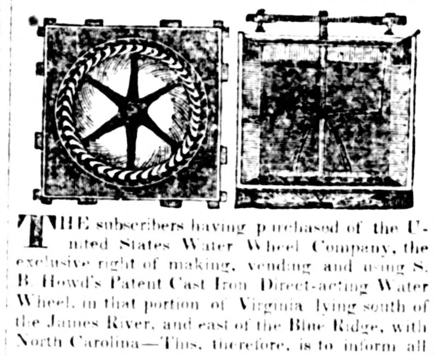
ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the Defendant, that the above attachment has been levied on 50 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Thomas Lowry and others, as the property of said Defendant; and that he personally appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of July next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why an order shall not issue to the Sheriff, directing him to sell said lands so levied.

Witness, N. D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

N. D. BOGGAN, Cl'k.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 63-6w

HOWD'S UNITED STATES PATENT WATER WHEEL.



THE subscribers having purchased of the United States Water Wheel Company, the exclusive right of making, vending and using S. B. Howd's Patent Cast Iron Direct-acting Water Wheel, in that portion of Virginia lying south of the James River, and east of the Blue Ridge, with North Carolina—This, therefore, is to inform all persons that may be interested in the Water Wheel within said territory, that they hold themselves in readiness to accommodate all persons that would wish their water power improved upon the most liberal terms. Our patterns have been so improved, that a competent Mill Wright could soon put the wheels in operation. The Spout and Gate, for the small Wheels, are all of Iron and fitted at the shop; the shaft and gear are also of iron, and of suitable strength to answer the purpose designed.

As regards the utility of the Wheel, we refer to the certificates attached. There are hundreds of them running at the north, and a few in Virginia. Some of the Virginia certificates are here attached—the northern will be sent to any one that may wish to see them. These Wheels have displaced all other wheels known to the subscribers.

IRA STANBROUGH, who has been engaged for the last seven years in putting them up, feels competent to undertake the most important Jobs.

The price of the above named Wheels has been reduced about one-third since the purchase by the subscribers, and we feel confident that we shall be able to give satisfaction to all that order our wheels.

For further particulars, address either of the subscribers, at Petersburg, Va., or Mr. A. P. HURT, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., who will attend to all orders with despatch.

URIAH WELLS,
IRA STANBROUGH.
May 20, 1847. 64-3m

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Ira Stanbrough, of the State of New York, has put in operation for the Battersea Manufacturing Company in this place, one of Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 7 feet diameter, with 18 inch buckets, under the following circumstances: The mills contain 2,500 Throstle and Danforth Spindles, 90 Looms and all necessary preparations, which have been driven by two Breast Wheels, each 12 feet long by 13 diameter, under a head and fall of about 11 feet, but the location being subject to back water, these wheels did not work to advantage. Mr. Stanbrough having great confidence in his Wheel, not only that it would obviate the difficulty with back water, but he was willing to guarantee that it would drive all the machinery and save one-third the water then used; and having executed to the company a bond of $2,000 for that purpose, it was determined to let him make the trial, which I am happy to say has resulted very satisfactorily, and that he has fairly and fully fulfilled his contract, and I would recommend his wheel to public notice.

J. B. VARNUM,
Agent for the company.
Petersburg, November 17, 1845.

Petersburg, Oct. 1845.

This certifies that the Howd Wheel I put in my mill fifteen months since, that ground, upon trial, 20 bushels of corn per hour, has worked so well and convinced me so fully that it is the best wheel driven by the force of water, that I have determined to put up another the present season.

WILLIAM MURRAY.

SHADWELL MILLS, Albemarle co., Va., March 15, 1847.

This is to certify that I have had put in at my cotton mill, at the place aforesaid, containing 2,040 spindles, 3 dozen Looms and one section of woollen Machinery, one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 5 feet diameter, 18 inch depth bucket under a head of 20 feet; that the said wheel has been in operation about six months, and from the improvement so far made, I regard it a valuable acquisition to the establishment.

JOHN TIMBERLAKE.

The subscriber has also a very large Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, employing daily sixty hands, and is well prepared to execute, to order, all kinds of Mill Gearing, Tobacco Presses, Flattening Mills, Steam Engines, Farming Implements, &c.

URIAH WELLS.

FOR SALE.

1 PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, with Log Chains, complete. Also, a 3 or 4 horse WAGON.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 27, 1847. 60tf

Theory and Practice of Teaching, $1.

OR, the Motives and Methods of Good School-keeping, by David P. Page, Principal of the New York State Normal School.

A successful and capable Teacher in this State says that this work "is entitled to the careful perusal of *every Teacher*."

For sale by E. J. HALE.

MOUNT VERNON SPRINGS, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C.

THE Subscriber, lately having become the purchaser and sole proprietor of this well known and pleasant WATERING PLACE, situate in the Western part of Chatham County, and about 18 miles West of Pittsborough, the County seat of said County, will be ready for the reception of company by the 15th of May next.

The qualities of these Springs having been fairly tested by Professor Olmsted a few years ago, and he pronounced them possessing the best medical properties, which will be entirely sufficient for at least a visit and experiment.

The accommodations will be of the best character that this part of the country affords; and the Springs being located in one of the most salubrious Districts of Central Carolina, and in a pleasant and moral neighborhood, invalids and citizens of the lower country, desirous of a healthy Summer residence, will find it greatly to their advantage to give this place a trial before resorting to more distant and expensive, but less agreeable watering places.

The Proprietor having been at considerable expense in fitting up his buildings, and making all necessary improvements, flatters himself that he will meet with encouragement; and he intends to spare no efforts to furnish his visitors with every thing that they may desire within his reach.

Price of Board shall be as reasonable as the Proprietor can possibly afford.

ABNER B. MARSH.
Chatham County, April 25, 1847. 62-tf

☞ Wil. Chronicle and Raleigh Standard, tf. and forward acct's to Emerson's Tan Yard.

INVALUABLE FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on the Uses of the Lungs, Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Heart. On the Laws of Longevity, and mode of preserving male and female health, symmetry and beauty; exposing causes and cure of those diseases that produce Consumption, or shorten life, as Affections of the Skin, Spine, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Scrofula, Piles, Gravel, and Female Complaints. Its rules, easy, practical, and pure, form a guide to perfect health and long life. 28 Engravings, 324 pages. 50 cents. Postage 9½ cents. By SAMUEL SHELDON FITCH, A. M. M. D., at 707 Broadway, New York.

Any person remitting fifty cents, free, will receive one copy, by mail, to any part. The Trade supplied.

Jan'y 1847. 50-eowly

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

RED CLOVER SEED, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Lucretia Henry vs. Reuben Henry, William Henry, Jesse Henry, Wilson Henry, Jesse Segoe and Eliza his wife, James Arrington and Jenny his wife, William Knotts and Marinda his wife, Lotty Henry, Elijah Henry, Patsey Henry, Caroline Henry, Berry Henry, Riley Henry, Thomas Henry, Jerry Henry, and Edward Knotts and wife Ann.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Henry resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Thomas Henry to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the prayer of the Petition will be granted, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1847, and the 71st year of American Independence.

R. S. McDONALD, C. C. C.
Pr. adv. $4 00.] 64-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

James Hogan and others vs. Garrott Parker and wife, and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Garrott Parker and Priscilla his wife, and James Bowdon and Jane his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Garrott Parker and Priscilla his wife, and James Bowdon and Jane his wife, to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, otherwise that the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD, Cl'k.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 64-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Farquhard McRae et al vs. James Kelly et al.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Kelly, John Kelly and Elizabeth Kelly, and James Kelly, heir at law of Jesse Kelly, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said James Kelly, John Kelly, and Elizabeth Kelly, and James Kelly, heir at law of Jesse Kelly, to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, otherwise that the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 64-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Lewis Parker vs. William W. Davis.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, William W. Davis, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to shew cause, if any, wherefore the Plaintiff shall not have Execution against the Real Estate levied on and condemned to Plaintiff's use.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 64-6w

SPLENDID LOTTERIES,

To be drawn in June, 1847.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

$22,222! $11,111!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 32, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, June 19, 1847.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $44,444, 1 of 22,222, 1 of 11,111, 1 of 6,666, 1 of 4,444, 1 of 3,819, 1 of 2,222, 44 Prizes of 1,111, 44 of 555, 62 of 333, 129 of 22, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $11—Halves $5 50—Quarters $2 75.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes,		$150 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	75 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	37 50

$20,000! $10,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 34, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, June 26, 1847.

13 Drawn Numbers out of 75.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,285, 1 of 2,000, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 53 of 500, 200 of 200, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Wholes,		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
April 21, 1847. 64-tdpd

Blank Warrants for sale here.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS

HAS just received his Stock of Spring and Summer

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Among which are:

For Ladies' wear—White and bl'k watered Silks; plaid and striped ditto; silk and worsted Barege, (large assortment;) French and English Muslins, and Lawns; chevre Lustres; Ginghams and Gingham Lawns and Muslins; embroidered and printed Evening Dresses; French, English and American Prints; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; bishop and long Lawns; Linen Cambric; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; revered and hem-stitched ditto; French worked Collars, a large assortment; fair Kid Gloves and Slippers; long Cloths and London Sheetings; Silicias and colored Cambrics; corded and grass Skirts; shell, tuck and side Combs; a large and fine assortment of silk and barege Scarfs; Bombazines and Alpacas.

For Gentlemen's wear—Fine French brown and black Broadcloths; fine English brown, blue, invisible green, and black ditto; French Doe skin, and English black and fancy colored Cassimeres; American fancy striped plaid and plain ditto; checked and plaid Linens; Drap-d'Etes; Croton Coating; Vienna and Summer Cloths; plaid striped, satin white striped, and brown linen Drillings; fine Vestings and Cravats; Suspenders; Panama, Leghorn, and fine fur Hats; fine Boots; goat and calf skin Shoes; together with a large assortment of Goods suited to the country merchants' trade.

The public generally are invited to call and examine styles and prices.

The undersigned flatters himself that his stock will compare very favorably, as to styles and quality, with any in the market, and is determined not to be undersold by any that sell goods for a profit.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
March 27, 1847. 56tf

NEW Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery Establishment.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving and offer for sale, by Wholesale and Retail, an extensive assortment of new and well selected Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

The whole combining a stock of commanding character rarely equaled in this country—which having been purchased in New York for Cash, and otherwise at Auction and private sale, will be sold at cheap rates, to merchants, families and others.

The stock being entirely new, and very general, comprehends far too many articles to be mentioned in a single advertisement; it is deemed sufficient to state, that almost every desirable article will be found at the Establishment.

In the selection and purchase of the stock now offered to the public, [illegible] month's constant labor has been expended, and no pains have been spared to obtain every article on the best terms.

Connected as they are with one amongst the oldest and best houses in the United States, and with every facility of procuring goods on the best terms, Wm. C. James & Co. feel persuaded they can offer very great inducements to those wishing to purchase, such indeed as cannot fail to satisfy.

New supplies of Goods will be constantly arriving as they are wanted.

Fayetteville, N. C., Hay street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
March 30, 1847. 56tf

N. B. Always on hand, a large assortment of SINGLE AND DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, from common to extra fine, with all the necessary equipments. W. C. J. & CO.

NEW DRY GOODS *Cash Bargain Store.*

Save 25 per cent! Save 25 per cent!

THE Subscriber having established himself on Hay Street, for the purpose of conducting the DRY GOODS business on the CASH principle, would most respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and surrounding country, to his well selected Stock of

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS.

As he is desirous of making Fayetteville his permanent place of residence, it is to his advantage to keep only such goods as will, by *Price* and *Durability*, please, and thereby insure a share (at least) of the custom of the community.

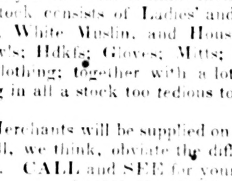
Having been transacting business at the North, which caused him to be constantly in the market, purchasers can rest assured of having shewn them such goods only as have latest made their appearance. His stock consists of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress, White Muslin, and Housekeeping Goods; Shawls; Hdkfs; Gloves; Mitts; Hosiery; and Negro Clothing; together with a lot of Notions, making in all a stock too tedious to enumerate.

Country Merchants will be supplied on terms so liberal, as will, we think, obviate the difficulty of going further. CALL and SEE for yourselves.

JOHN EASTER, Jr.

North side of Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market Square, nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
May 10. 62-4m

Marble Factory.



BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp] Fayetteville, N. C.

MILL SAWS.

1 DOZEN extra thick (Rowland's) Mill Saws, manufactured to order, daily expected from Philadelphia. For sale on as favorable terms as can be had in this market, by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their old Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD.

SIR George Simpson's Journal of his Overland Journey round the World, $2. Omoo: A Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas, by H. Melville, the popular author of Typee, $1 25. Alice Gordon: or the uses of Orphanage, by Jos. Alden, D. D. Tancred, or the New Crusade, by D'Israeli, 25. Illustrated Life of Gen. Scott, 25. Quarter Race in Kentucky, &c. 50. Etiquette for Gentlemen, 50. Floga's Lexicon; Mitchell's Geography, &c. &c. Just received.

May 17. E. J. HALE.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

CRABB on Real Property, 2 vols., $7 50.
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, $7 50.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
April 29.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

French Gelatine and Isinglass, for Jellies, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Comstock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.
44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Bay Water and Florida Water, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Robert Green and others vs. Garrott Parker and wife, and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Garrott Parker and Priscilla his wife, and James Bowdon and wife Jane, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Garrott Parker and Priscilla his wife, and James Bowdon and Jane his wife, to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, otherwise that the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 64-6w

INFAMOUS TRAFFIC!!! Fever and Ague Patients!!

IS it not an Infamous Traffic for Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and other Merchants, to buy up Spurious, Adulterated, Repudiated and Counterfeit Rowand's Tonic Mixture, at auction, and from irresponsible and swindling medicine venders, for two or three dollars per dozen, and then to sell it to the ignorant and unwary, as the genuine Rowand's "Improved" Tonic Mixture, for one dollar the bottle! and when they well know besides that this counterfeit trash has been universally pronounced worthless and inert, and WILL NOT CURE THE AGUE! I know of no more inhuman and dastardly conduct in men laying any claim to respectability or honesty.

Look carefully for the "Written Signature" of John R. Rowand," on a paper label across the mouth of every bottle, without which "guard" it never can be genuine, however knavish medicine-venders may falsify and try to deceive.

Agency in Fayetteville, N. C. at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.
May 1, 1847. 61-11wks

A *Chivalrous Volunteer.*—Yesterday morning, nearly opposite the Algiers Ferry, quite a crowd was gathered around a man who had evidently been to the wars—his boots were wounded, his cap very much bruised, and his dingy blue jacket gashed in various places. The face of our returned volunteer was tanned by exposure to the sun and arid sands of Mexico, his hands were as red as a beet, and his pug nose ornamented with any amount of pimples. His whiskers and moustaches were as dense as the chaparral between Point Isabel and Matamoras, and his light blue eyes moved in their sockets with a savage kind of enthusiasm. He was evidently 'higher' than he should have been, but his heart was in the right place, and, from his looks, he appeared as brave as steel. To a crowd of admiring listeners, composed of cab-men in oil-cloth coats, dray-men in red flannel shirts, and 'long shore men in every variety of dilapidated and quaint costume, our volunteer thus gave vent to his patriotism:

'Feller citizens,' said he, 'I've been down thar. I've lain these long bones of mine on Pint Isabel, and indulged in the splendidest kind of dreams, surrounded by a galaxy of sand-flies on the Brazos, and centerpedes was my companions at Palo Auto; but, at Resacker, I give a couple or more Mexican gentlemen par-tic-u-lar h—l. I seen Charley May when he made the charge, and heerd poor Ridgely holler out, 'Stop, Charley, till I draw their fire!' I wasn't at Fort Brown, but on my honor as a soger, the 'Great Western' (I beg your pardon, Mrs. Bourdette,) can make the nicest coffee that ever was drinked. The alcalde at Matamoras tuk me up one night for being drunk, but the way that my capting brought him up to the bullring of millingtary opinion was a caution to the skunks that used to sweep the piaza with willow brooms. I was up at Reynoser, and flourished for a while in the suburbs of Camargo. I crossed over with General Worth, and may be I wasn't at Monterey! On that Bishop's Palace—the stormin' was the purtiest sight in the world! Then, in the streets—the barricades; why, our boys hopt over 'em like squirrels, and the Mexicans fell on the pavements like hickory nuts in the fall of the year. But Bonnyvister was the field where I extinguished myself. I fout like a man, gentlemen—I did. I seen old Zack on that d—d old yaller charger of his'n, and if the Mexicans had a touched a hair of his head, we'd a massacred every mother's son on 'em. That old man can't be teched by anything made in Mexico; if he can, you may have my head for a foot-ball—And now, gentlemen, if I had money, I'd treat you all, but I aint got the first red cent. Howsomdever, heaven and the pay-master willin', I shall be in town on Monday next with a pocket full of rocks, and the way that I shall scud up the Mississippi to old Louisville, will surprize all magnetic telegraphs.'

The military orator turned on his heel with grace; not, however, without loud cheers from his admiring auditors.

N. O. Picayune.

"THE WHOLE OR NONE!"

This is to be the war cry in regard to Mexico, as it was but the other day in reference to Oregon—at least we have not a few inklings of such a purpose; and among them is the declaration of a Washington letter-writer in the Baltimore Sun, who says:

> "A strong party is undoubtedly rising in this country, in favor of acquiring and retaining the entire territory of Mexico. The administration does not favor that party. It is now small, but will increase, should Mexico be obstinate. The present administration came into power upon the question of an original portion of Mexico; a President may hereafter be elected upon the question of annexing the whole of Mexico."

Should a President ever be elected upon *that* issue, we venture to predict that he will never be President of the *United* States. In the threatened design of blotting Mexico from the map of nations, we should be very sure that a much greater than Mexico will not share the same fate—that Sampson, in pulling down the pillars of the temple, will not himself be buried beneath its ruins.—*Richm. Whig.*

A Comedy in Real Life.—The residents of the Sixth Avenue, near 32d street, were, on Wednesday, treated to a very effective comedy by a couple of amateur performers, who went through their parts so well that it is generally believed they have had considerable practice in the same line. The main incidents of the piece are as follows:

A gentleman went home to his dinner, and having suffered a trifling loss from a fall in stocks, was disposed to make up for it by venting his disappointment upon the unoffending members of his family. This is a very old practice among married gentlemen, and wives ought by this time to be used to it, as lobsters are to being boiled alive. But the wife of this gentleman did not exactly understand her mission; and when he remarked that there was too much pepper in the pot-pie, and that the dinner generally was not fit for a hog, she replied that if she had known it was to be eaten by a hog she would have made it fit for him. This of course led to a spirited reply; and the lady, at last, forgetting the humility so becoming in a wife, jumped up in a passion and dashed her plate on the floor.

"O ho!" exclaimed the husband, "if you are going to play that game, I will be up with you!" So he seized a tureen and smashed it against the crimson sofa. The lady, not to be outdone, upsets the table, and so smashes all the crockery at one blow, and then dares her husband to go on. To show that he was as full of spirit as his wife, the gentleman flings a water goblet at the French clock on the mantelpiece, overturns his wife upon the floor, and darts the chair in which she was sitting through the window into the street—then tosses the mirror which hung in the room after it. Having finished the work of destruction inside, he rushed into the street and began to demolish the chair and the remains of the mirror. While engaged in this work, a body of Police Officers, who had been sent for, made their appearance, and took the spirited gentleman into custody. He asserted his right to destroy his own property, and remonstrated with the Officers on their impertinent interference. The officers of the law admitted his right to destroy his property, but denied the lawfulness of his doing it in the street; and for that offence they took him off to the station-house—where we lost sight of him, and remain in profound ignorance of the winding-up of the comedy.

From the turbulent and unhappy conduct of this piece, we see the wisdom of the old dramatists in ending their comedies with a marriage, instead of beginning with their dramatic personages in that blessed condition.—*New York Mirror.*

The papers abound in anecdotes of the Jack Tars at Vera Cruz. "One of these hardy sons of the ocean, in returning to his ship, captured a donkey, and immediately mounted him; but seating himself on the rump, the animal kicked up and came near throwing him off. A soldier told him to sit further forward on the mule and he would not kick so. The tar replied—"I'll see you blow'd first; this is my craft, and I'd like to know who'll stop me from riding *on the quarter deck of my own Jackass.*"

The Strange Young Lady.—It is now going on eight years (says the Boston Post,) since we, then mere boys, began to use the scissors; but though inexperienced in the ways of the world, we haven't been often heaved—been "sucked in" by the Hickman, Ky., Standard, had it not been for a bad headache on the morning of cutting out the editor's paragraph stating that

"A young lady, whose name we have not been able to ascertain, came into the [illegible] two days before and has since remained with us. She has not spoken a word since her arrival, but she weeps almost incessantly."

Six weeks after publishing the above, our waggish brother relieves public anxiety by this admission:—

"We have since found out her name and can guess pretty well where she came from. Miss Lucy Hannah is a bouncing girl, and when she gets a little older she will talk."

Beautiful Answer.—What wonderful questions children often ask, and what equally wonderful answers do they sometimes give. We have seen none more touching than the following anecdote which we find in the N. Y. Organ:

A friend of ours while dressing a very young child, a few days ago, said—in rather an impatient tone—"You troublesome little creature, it is impossible to make anything of you!" The lips of the child quivered, and, looking up, it said in a deprecating tone—"God made me!" The friend was rebuked, [illegible] a dozen times.

"God made me!" Had the wise men of the world pondered on a fitting answer to such a [illegible] remark, they could not possibly have found a better than [illegible] from the innocent heart of the child. "God made me, [illegible] am what you [illegible] lump; God made me!" Blessings on thy innocent heart, sweet child! "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."—*U. S. Post.*

Persons visiting the Macedonian will see in the bow ports two of the guns taken with the frigate of that name from the British in the war of 1812. The stamp of the crown, with the G. R. beneath, tells the story. A cockney looking at them a few days ago, said contemptuously,—

"It's heasy enough to put that stamp on a gun of Yankee make."

"How long do you suppose would it take?" asked a bystander.

"Not more than 'alf an hour," replied Bow Bells.

"Well" rejoined the other, "we took forty four of those guns, with the stamps already on 'em, in seventeen minutes."

Some years ago the following epitaph was inscribed on the grave of an elderly spinster in Aldgate church yard:—

She was—but words are wanting to say what:
Think what a woman should be—she was that.

A day or two afterwards the following addition, the production of some wicked wag, was found cut on the stone.

A woman should be both a wife and mother,
But Sarah Jones was neither one nor tother.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

New Orleans, May 25.

GEN. WORTH AT PUEBLA.

OPERATIONS OF THE FLEET.

We delay the press to announce the arrival of the steamship Palmetto, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 22d inst. By this arrival we have letters from Mr. Kendall to the 21st inst. from Jalapa, and we have also seen a private letter of the 19th from Puebla.

Gen. Worth entered Puebla on the afternoon of the 15th, after a sharp skirmish with a party of lancers sent out to delay his advance.

Santa Anna was in the city at the moment, but at once left, and pushed on towards the capital.

It was reported that Gen. Valencia was between Puebla and the capital at the head of fourteen thousand men to resist our further advance, but this is doubtful.

The result of the presidential election was not known. Santa Anna, Elorriaga, & Herrera were candidates among others.

Santa Anna is said to have had a considerable force with him when he passed through Puebla—variously estimated at from 1500 to 10,000. It is shrewdly suspected that he intends to use this force to maintain his personal position and secure the presidency.

Capt. Mayo, of the navy, Governor of Alvarado, started on the 13th inst. for Talascoya. The town surrendered to him without resistance. On his return he was fired upon and Passed Midshipman Pringle and five seamen were badly wounded.

Guerrilla Parties.—The following is the account from the *American Eagle* of the 22d, of the capture of a Guerilla party. "A party of this description was captured yesterday morning, at the southwestern end of the city, which, from facts that have reached us, seem to have been composed of a regularly organized band of robbers and cut-throats. It appears from information which Col. Wilson (our Governor,) had received, he was induced to authorize Col. Banks, who volunteered to head the expedition, and Adjutant Arthur, to raise a small force for the purpose of arresting a gang of desperadoes who had been suspected as being engaged in some such nefarious business. Col. B. proceeded to an appointed spot with ten men, after arranging his plan of surprise, and not long after the party had arrived, two persons, who afterwards proved to be the chiefs, approached near the spot where some of our men were secreted—the first of them being summoned to halt, refused, and endeavored to escape, but was shot dead on the spot. On which, his companion made a furious attack, but was soon overpowered by another shot. Believing himself to be dying, he at once disclosed the whole secret of plans, location of party, &c. Search was immediately made, and 14 others arrested in one of the houses, outside of the walls, where was found 14 horses and 5 mules secreted in a back yard, 1 American and 19 English muskets, 14 escopets, 12 pistols, 23 saddles and bridles—about 400 weight of ammunition, and a great number of sabres. The wounded man was brought to the hospital, where he died yesterday. The men, arms, ammunition, &c., were all brought to the city. There cannot be a doubt as to their designs. The cutlasses were all ground to a fine edge, and the horse mountings are very fine. The whole matter will probably be speedily investigated, and we trust they will receive their proper punishment."

Our correspondents do not cease expressing their astonishment at the convalescence of Gen. Shields. By a paragraph in one of Mr. Kendall's letters below it will be seen that even an attack of pleurisy has failed to cloud his prospects of recovery. His case appears almost miraculous.

Capt. Mason, of the Rifles, we are pained to learn, died on the 15th. It will be recollected that he was compelled to submit to the amputation of his leg, by a wound he received at Cerro Gordo. He was the son of Gen. Mason, who fell in a duel with Col. McCarty many years ago. He was an officer of great deserving, and his death is sincerely lamented in the army.

Although there are frequent cases of the vomito at Vera Cruz, it has not as yet assumed the form of an epidemic.

The following is an extract from a private letter from a commercial house at Puebla to another at Vera Cruz:

Puebla, May 19, 1847.

The Americans entered this city on the 15th inst. without finding any resistance, although it cannot be denied there was some hostile disposition manifested on the part of the people here against the soldiers.

The commander-in-chief (he refers to Gen. Worth) takes, however, every precaution, and it is to be hoped that within a short time the inhabitants will be more reconciled to their fate.

After enclosing us the above, our correspondent learned further from Puebla, and dropped us the following letter:

Vera Cruz, May 21—11 o'clock, A. M

Gentlemen: I wrote you a line this morning sending you an extract of a letter from a mercantile house at Puebla to one in this city, but I have just seen another letter from a partner of the same house in this city, who went along with Gen. Worth, and from which I send you the following extract:

"I wrote you at length the day before yesterday by an express sent by General Worth to Jalapa, informing you of our adventures on the road and how we made peg-leg (Santa Anna) run at Amazoque. He never stopped until he got to San Martin, from which place we understand he has left for Mexico. Here every thing is as quiet as can be expected, and we are all waiting with impatience the arrival of Gen. Scott so as to move forward. Gen. Worth is a devil of a fellow for going ahead."

From this extract it is evident that an express or bearer of despatches from Gen. Worth to Gen. Scott has been cut off between Puebla and Jalapa—at least it had not reached Jalapa yesterday.

I have also been favored with the perusal of several letters from commercial houses in Puebla, but they contain little of interest.

One of these letters, from a Mexican commercial house, says that they have been very much surprised at the contrast between the representations of the American soldier's character previous to their entry into Puebla and their true character. Although they had anticipated outrages from their hands, yet not a single one had been committed, although Gen. W. had been there since the 15th. It goes on to state that the inhabitants had formed a favorable opinion of the Americans, and they are confident that if Gen. Worth's division is a fair sample of the whole army, they are not at all sorry for the change.

Another letter mentions that Gen. Worth had called upon the bishop and that the best feelings and confidence existed between them.

Jalapa, Mexico, May 19, 1847.

We have some further reports in relation to Gen. Worth's entrance into Puebla, although as yet there is no official or positive information. A German who arrived from the city of Mexico last night, and who appears to be an intelligent man, says that when the advance of Gen. Worth had reached a point a few miles this side of Puebla, on the 15th inst., Santa Anna was in the city distributing shoes to his soldiers; that to delay the advance of the Americans he sent out a party to skirmish with them; that this party was attacked by Gen. W., driven into the city with the loss of several killed and wounded, besides many horses, and that so hotly were they pressed, that Santa Anna was obliged to retire without having time to shoe all his men. Such is the report, and it looks reasonable enough, of the German. Gen. Worth entered the city at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, the 15th. As the gentleman left Puebla about that time, he could not say whether Santa Anna was pursued or not.

There are certainly indications that the Mexicans are determined upon making another struggle, although it may again result in their utter discomfiture. After the successful storming of Cerro Gordo by Col. Harney, from which he drove a well fortified force of more than double his own number, there is nothing the American arms cannot do.

Four men belonging to the army are to undergo most severe punishment this afternoon: they are to receive thirty-nine lashes each, in the Plaza, are to have their heads shaved, and after the word "*robber*" is pasted on each of their backs they are to be drummed out of camp.—This thing of publicly whipping a man is most degrading; but their crime was the premeditated robbery of the house of a Mexican, and under circumstances deserving of the most severe punishment. Three of them belonged to the 4th Artillery, and one to the 2d Pennsylvania regiment. Yours, &c. G. W. K.

Jalapa, Mexico, May 20, 1847.

That there is now a prospect of another fight, and a hard one, is considered certain by many. To my thinking it will depend much upon the result of the election of President, news of which has not as yet reached the Americans here. If Herrera has been chosen, and there certainly was a party in his favor, it may be put down as a certainty that peace measures will prevail. On the other hand, if Santa Anna has been elected, or a friend of his, the struggle may be protracted and another stand made this side of the capital. It is now certain that Santa Anna was not at the city of Mexico to control the late election in person, although his approach with an armed force may have had some effect upon the States of Puebla and Mexico.

The four individuals I spoke of yesterday as having been guilty of robbery, received a portion of their sentence last evening and the rest this morning. A most disgraceful figure did they cut, marching through the streets with their heads shaved, the word "*robber*" placed upon their backs, and a band of music playing the "Rogue's March" immediately in their rear. Their names were Henry Reed, Hugh Duane and Benj. Potter, of the 4th Artillery, and D. F. Revalon, of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers. The latter was found guilty of horse-stealing; the three former of breaking twice into the house of the same Mexican, and with threats and violence robbing him of every thing he possessed. Hard and degrading as was their punishment, every one says it was deserved. Yours, &c., G. W. K.

A Mexican officer, Capt. Velasquez, died from a wound received at Cerro Gordo, and was buried with military honors. Lieut. Shelby Johnson, of the 4th Illinois volunteers, died on the same day, and was buried with appropriate ceremonies. Gen. Scott and staff, with many other officers of our army, attended both funerals.

The Yankee, or "foreign legion," organized by Santa Anna from deserters from our armies, has been disbanded and ordered out of the city. Their immorality and insubordination is assigned for this proceeding. Their manners the Mexicans say are not at all adapted to their society.

Col. Childs is governor of Jalapa, and will remain there with 2000 picked troops when Gen. Scott moves on to Puebla. The city of Jalapa is entirely quiet and orderly; no rows or disturbances have occurred there.

A letter from Vera Cruz to the New Orleans Delta, written on the 22d ult. just as the Palmetto was leaving, says:

"One hundred and twenty Quartermaster's mules loaded with flour and pork, on their road to the rendezvous at Santa Fe, were attacked last evening, 3 miles from here. The muleteers were fired upon, but I cannot learn whether any were killed. Most of the muleteers have just returned, and report that the entire train was captured. This is no rumor. I have the facts from the Quartermaster here."

FROM THE PICAYUNE, MAY 26.

LATE FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

We received on Monday morning papers from the city of Mexico to the 8th inst., forwarded by Mr. Kendall. They are a week later than any papers before received.

The Mexicans seize upon the slightest pretext or rumor for believing they have inflicted injury upon our forces. It was reported and believed at Puebla on the 9th inst. that the *guerillas* of New Leon and Coahuila had attacked and gained possession of a supply train, *at the same time wounding Gen. Taylor.*

The decree suppressing the liberty of the press within the Federal District of Mexico, is dated the 5th inst., and was promulgated the following day. By it the press is forbidden to engage in political and military discussions, or to express censure upon the supreme authorities, or in any way to *throw discredit upon the army or its commanders.* The preamble alleges that the abuse of the liberty of the press has been scandalous; that the papers have promoted dissensions, reciprocal distrust and disunion, whereby the foreign enemy is indirectly protected and the defence of the country rendered every day more difficult. The prohibition of the freedom of the press is to continue in force so long as the capital remains in a state of siege.

El Republicano of the 7th inst. comes out in a noble article rebuking the Government for this measure. It makes an earnest appeal to the conscience and understanding of President Anaya to retrace the false step. "Would to God," says the *Republicano*, "that the army had been brought into disrepute by the press, instead of by a series of inglorious defeats which in the course of a single year have covered with shame the name of Mexico and increased the pride of our invaders, although no intelligent man recognises in these the discipline and skill of the well organized armies of Europe." And again the *Republicano* reproaches the army with having cost the country the enormous sum of three hundred millions of dollars since its independence was achieved, and yet from want of discipline it has never been able to maintain any established order of things; it has been torn by incessant civil wars; it now supports officers enough for an army eight times more numerous than the Mexican army numbers, and promotions in it have been gained by distinctions in civil war alone. Moreover, to support it the country has been crushed with an immense foreign debt and involved in a frightful bankruptcy. Under such circumstances the country had a right to expect that when the opportunity occurred for meeting a foreign foe, the army should respond with something more than a series of disgraceful routs.

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The New Orleans Picayune and Delta furnish us with copious compilations from late Mexican papers. If their contents are to be considered a fair index to the popular mind, they would go to show that "the war spirit" is daily increasing, and that new measures are being constantly adopted to carry on the war with vigor and perseverance.—Almost every number of the Mexican journals is filled with appeals to the people and to the Mexican authorities, urging action—prompt and incessant defensive action. Individual subscriptions of money to furnish the government with means, numbering several thousand names, the amounts varying from 12½ cents to 1000 dollars, were in circulation; and we perceive that the Clergy of San Luis Potosi have issued an address to the people, announcing their intention "to preach three days in each week, in order to incite the people to the proper religious enthusiasm," which will doubtless be excited to the highest pitch when the number of the Washington Union, proposing the sequestration of the Church property, shall be received in Mexico, and read from their pulpits!

GEN. PILLOW.—The surviving officers of the Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteers have published in the N. O. Picayune an apparently well sustained statement of events at the battle of Cerro Gordo, strongly impugning the conduct of Gen. Pillow.

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.

The brig Henry, from Brazos Santiago, arrived last night. Her news is not important. No mention is made of Col. Doniphan having been cut off by the Mexicans, and the inference is, that whatever movement he may have made, he still had the ascendancy.

We learn from a gentleman who came passenger that Lieut. Col. Randolph, of the Virginia Regiment, on the 5th inst. captured forty of Canales' command at China.

The health of the army was good; the smallpox had nearly disappeared, and those who had the disease were but slightly afflicted.

The 1st Mississippi Regiment, under Col. Davis, was to have left Ceralvo on the 20th inst. for the mouth of the Rio Grande. Col. Davis was fast recovering from his wounds.

BATTLE SCENES.

A friend has handed to us the graphic account which we publish below of the battle of Cerro Gordo, by a young Lieutenant of the Mounted Rifles, a graduate of West Point, written to a relative:

"The storming of Cerro Gordo was a magnificent spectacle, as well as one of the most brilliant, if not most brilliant feat ever accomplished by American arms. The mountain was so steep, and the men so exhausted by previous efforts, that it became a cool deliberate thing. There was no rush; our gallant soldiers advanced calmly and slowly, amidst leaden hurricanes which unceasingly swept over them; batteries in the rear played upon them; but there was no pause, no hesitation—on they went. Their minds were made up to conquer or die. On they went, gradually converging to the summit, which blazed forth like a volcano, till finally our deadly fire opened upon the foe, his breastwork became *ours* also, and almost simultaneously the different regiments engaged in the storm entered, and their standards triumphantly waved in place of 'La Bandera de Mexico.' What a glorious feeling of elation took possession of my soul at that moment. I cannot describe it. Of the wounded, dead, and dying we will not speak. I have seen Death robed in all his ghastly terrors, and feel that I am becoming indifferent to the sufferings of my fellows; my profession demands it. The dry grass upon the hill took fire at one time, and many dead and some wounded were burnt up, or rather roasted. Our regiment suffered terribly; the proportion of killed and wounded among the officers was more than one out of three, eight officers being killed and wounded where fourteen were unharmed; among the men the proportion was one out of five. Pretty hot work; such as I do not care about being engaged in again in a hurry. At one time, I assure you, such was the noise of balls passing over my head that I was unconscious of any other sound, though regiments at the time were rolling forth their fire. What a magnificent and terrible tune was played in those mountains, which acted like some huge sounding-board, and prolonged and rolled away into the distance the noise of the battle!

"I have only pretended to give you an account of that portion of the battle in which I was engaged. We, however, won the day.

"I go with our division, so soon as it moves, to see Puebla, Mexico, and other sights. If these cursed Mexicans did not shoot at one so hard, Mexico would be a delightful country to be in.—What am I, who two weeks ago was sleeping upon the hard rock without shelter, doing now?—Why, luxuriating in a real bed, with clean sheets and pillows with fringed cases! At present I board with a very pleasant family, with whom I am on the very best terms. Lately, when I had a slight return of fever, they almost killed me with kindness and attention. From my window I regard a perfect wilderness of beauty—woods, mountains, meadows, and flowers; numbers of singing birds of beautiful plumage delight the ear and sight. Ozala! Ozala! I exclaim with admiration. You should see our family party at night. A jolly Spaniard plays the harp for *us*—the girls, (three of them,) Don Santiago, (another boarder,) and Don Diego, (that is to say myself.) We dance every thing—Polkas, Spanish dances, Mexican waltzes; and the old padre, a Franciscan monk with shaven crown, looks on and says: 'Young people, enjoy yourselves now; when you are old confess your sins.' How pleasant this! One of the girls (Soldad by name) sings well, and is now writing off for me a Spanish song for C——."

Movement of Troops.—600 soldiers, 150 teamsters, and 150 horses, sailed from New Orleans on the 30th for Vera Cruz; and 200 infantry and a detachment of dragoons same day for the Brazos.

730 new recruits arrived at N. Orleans same day.

Santa Anna.—The "New Orleans Bee," in speaking of this "invincible hero," this pseudo martyr, who, in mock heroics, swore to immolate himself upon the altar of his country, says:

"Now that Santa Anna has done all the mischief that he possibly could, we humbly suggest that he be allowed to quit Mexico by a similar process to that employed for restoring him to the Republic. As the President's passport let him and his officers *in*, it is nothing but sheer justice that it should let him *out*. They went to Mexico by the express will of Mr. Polk, and remained there as long as they were of the slightest use in slaughtering the Americans. Their occupation is gone now, and they may boldly claim the right of egress as they did that of ingress. A permit to leave the Mexican territory would not be half so preposterous and suicidal a measure as was the passport by which they were allowed to re-enter it. That was the *ne plus ultra* of shallow cunning and insanity. It stands alone in unapproachable absurdity."

It will puzzle President Polk, or his defenders, to evade an answer, while such questions as the following are continually propounded. A southern paper says:

"The country would be glad to have the Union answer one thing. Did the President commit a blunder in letting Santa Anna into Mexico, or did he really mean to produce all the death and suffering among our forces which have resulted from sending him back? One of the two certainly must be true. Will some one of the President's advocates tell us?"

Prophecy Verified.—"War," said Mr. Clay, in his Raleigh letter, "*will be* the consequence of the annexation of Texas at this time in the manner proposed."

"This war," says Mr. Benton, "*is* the consequence of the annexation of Texas, at the time and in the manner in which it was done."

A Trophy.—Santa Anna's Cork Leg.—The brig Shamrock has brought over from Vera Cruz a trophy of the victory of Cerro Gordo more significant of the issue of the battle than any previous one we have seen. We allude to the cork leg of Gen. Santa Anna which he left behind in his carriage when he mounted one of his mules and sought safety in flight. It tells how imminent he thought the risk of capture and how nearly he was circumvented in the flight. It is described to us as a very beautiful piece of work, worthy to be worn by a more valorous man than its owner. It belongs now to Company G, 4th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, who took the travelling carriage of the Mexican general, and is in the especial charge of A. Walden of said company. We venture to say this piece of cork will be treated with much more respect by the Illinois boys than was the limb it was designed to replace by the Mexican populace.—*Pic.*

GOV. SHANNON'S OPINION.

Gov. Shannon who was Minister to Mexico during a brief period, in a recently published letter, says it is difficult to form any very positive opinion as to the probable duration of the war. The pertinacity with which the Mexicans cling to their nationality, and their repugnance to the alienation of any portion of their territory, is thus set forth by Mr. S.:

"Our Government will desire and insist on Mexico ceding a portion of her territory to us. I doubt whether Mexico will agree to this. Before I left that country, I became satisfied that there was not money enough on the continent of America to purchase from Mexico any portion of her territory. They are a proud as well as a foolish people, who look upon a cession of any part of her territory as dishonorable and treasonable. Public opinion in this country demands of the administration to insist, and they, no doubt, will insist, on a cession of territory. Unless a great change has taken place in Mexico on this subject since I left there, she will never agree to a peace on the terms we propose, and which public opinion in this country demands."

We don't know that it is a very striking evidence either of *pride* or *folly*, to look upon a cession of any part of their territory to an armed invader, as "dishonorable and treasonable." If the positions of the parties were reversed, the Mexicans would find that we are quite as "proud and foolish," we imagine, on this subject, as they are. If Gov. Shannon be right, however, in saying that 'there is not money enough on the continent of America to purchase any portion of Mexican territory,' we may well doubt whether there is force enough permanently to conquer it. A people who will not sell their country have at least, in our estimation, one virtue; and it may well be doubted whether the sword can wrest from them what gold cannot purchase. We may patch up a peace on terms satisfactory to Mr. Polk; but, as Mr. Benton remarked the other day, it will be but a hollow truce, which the Mexicans will assuredly violate whenever they can do so with impunity. We may extort from them portions of their territory; but if Mr. Shannon gives a correct idea of the reluctance with which they will part with it, we shall be compelled to guard it by a standing army, the maintenance of which will cost, in the end, a hundred times as much as the territory will be worth.

Richmond Whig.

The War.—If ever the people of this country were sick and tired of a war, they may be justly said to be so of the present war with Mexico—a war which must be acknowledged to have been one most unfortunate in its origin and its progress, from its immense loss in life and its vast cost in money. Indeed, in looking back upon its commencement, it is a matter of wonder how the country could have ever become involved in such a contest with so little reason for it.—*Georgetown Advo.*

The citizens of Alexandria intend to present a splendid Sword to Lieut. Col. Childs, of the U. S. Army, and formerly a citizen of that place, which he still considers his home, in honor of his gallantry, and especially for his brilliant conduct at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Vera Cruz, and Cerro Gordo.

A loud call for the Letter.—The Louisville Journal has the following:

That Letter.—We doubt whether the Administration will be able to withhold much longer the letter addressed by Gen. Taylor to the War Department on the day before the battle of Buena Vista. The public is clamoring for the publication of the letter, and we guess it will have to come.

Yesterday we received a letter from an officer of high rank in the army, from which we make this extract:—"Call upon Mr. Marcy to give up the letter of Gen. Taylor to him in answer to a communication from Marcy taking him to task for writing the Gaines letter. In a conversation I had with Gen. Taylor, on the 23d of last month, he gave me the contents of this letter, *and the Secretary of War and the Administration are thoroughly used up in it.*"

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Camp Paine, Camargo, Mexico,
May 3d, 1847.

My dear Sir: Soon after the arrival of our Regiment at this place, on the 7th ult., I wrote, according to promise, a cursory detail of this country and its people—such, at least, as I had the opportunity to observe, in a hurried and somewhat hazardous march up the Rio Grande to this place. We have been unoccupied here now about a month, and but very little has occurred worthy of note; but still, I feel that it is due to you, to give some information of us and our condition. Two weeks ago, we moved our Camp to the North bank of the San Juan, (pronounced in Mexican, Sawn Whan) about two miles above the Town, in the Chapparal, where our Police guard, under the direction of our excellent Adjutant, O. A. Buck, cleared us an excellent Camp ground. The next morning, Col. Paine, with a detachment of two Companies and 50 Dragoons (Regulars) escorted a large train of Provisions and Military Stores to Monterey. Soon after the departure of Col. Paine, the Officers left, named our encampment after him, as a mark of their high estimation of his Military genius, and his invaluable services to the Regiment. He is a strict disciplinarian, and by his promptness, unceasing energy and faithful discharge of every duty, and strict enforcement of it from others, has won the entire confidence, respect and admiration of the whole Regiment, both Officers and men. We have heard from him by a downward train, but he is still absent, though he is expected back in a day or two. We now have four Companies in the detached service. But as the Colonel was accompanied by Ajt Buck, I have not as yet had an opportunity of paying my respects in person to Old Rough and Ready, as I feel particularly anxious to do. Of course, therefore, you must not expect any further description of places and persons, in these foreign parts, in this letter. But I go next week, and you shall be promptly furnished with my observations, if they be worthy of transcribing.

Our muster rolls, to 1st May, have just come in, and it was in looking over them that I felt it due to you now to write, as they enable me to give you a full and complete list of all the deaths that have occurred in the Regiment, since we left Smithville. Up to that time, you have already published the deaths. I begin with the Companies in Alphabetical order; and give the places of death as well as the County whence the Soldier came:

Company A—L. D. Wilson, of Edgecombe, Captain. Calvin Johnson of Edgecombe, died at Matamoras on 25th of March; Wm H. Spencer, Warren, do. April 6; Geo W. Barnes, Edgecombe, board Steamboat, April 8; Amos Edwards, Edgecombe, at Matamoras, April 18; Littleton T. Grafton, Edgecombe, Camargo, April 26; William Parker, do. do. 29.

Company B—H. Roberts, of Wayne, Captain. Willie Raiy, of Johnston, at Camargo, April 23; Benj. Wood, of Wayne, Port Isabel, April 20.

Company C—M. Stowe, of Cabarras, Captain. Eaton Flowers, of Anson, at Matamoras, March 25; Martin Stough, of Cabarras, on the road to this place from Matamoras, March 27.

Company D—T. Bunch, of Yancey, Captain. Thomas Curtan, of Granville, on board of the Gott, at sea, March 5th; Wm. M. Kerr, of Yancey, at the Brazos, March 15; Jas. Ledford, Yancey, Camargo, April 17; Geo. Miller, of Orange, Camargo, April 25; David Poor, of Yancey, Camargo, April 26.

Company E—W. H. Duggan, of Edgecombe, Captain. Gideon Brantley, of Martin, at Matamoras, March 21; Wright Dunden, Edgecombe, St. Francisco, April 4; Fabian Fiers, Edgecombe, Camargo, April 23; Patrick Hardy, Martin, Camargo, April 27; J. J. Stokes, Edgecombe, on board steamboat near Matamoras, April 9; Hardy G. L. Calhoun, Edgecombe, Camargo, May 1.

Company F—Geo. Williamson, Caswell, Captain. Jas. H. Miller, of Caswell, on board the Florida, March 17.

Company G—P. M. Henry, Rockingham, Captain. None.

Company H—W. H. Price, of New Hanover, Captain. John Walker, of New Hanover, on board the H. Price, at sea, March 11.

Company I—W. E. Kirkpatrick, Cumberland, Captain. William Cuson, Camargo, April 16; Richard M. Johnson, of New Hanover, Camargo, April 20. Total 24.

Most of these deaths were from the typhoid fever, some from the prevalent diarrhœa, and a few from old chronic diseases. Young Keith was killed by the falling of some of the timbers of the vessel, which was broken off by the steamboat which went out to land them at the Brazos. The sea was rough, and before the steamer could be fastened to the vessel, she caught a part of her rigging; a large piece of timber was broken off, and fell on him, fracturing his skull and producing death in a short time.

Those that died at Matamoras were in the general hospital at that place. The deaths at sea were old cases of disease. The burial service for the sea is peculiarly solemn and impressive. They were buried in their full uniform, closely sewed in their military blankets; and with sinkers to their feet, were thus consigned to their watery graves. The ceremony is simple but most impressively awful, and brought the tears to many a soldier's eye that would not quail to any enemy, and I hope produced in the minds of many, serious considerations for their final dissolution and destination.

The one who died on the road, also had to be committed to his final resting-place without a coffin, as no plank could be obtained, and there are no trees here large enough to have them made from.

Our daily sick reports average more than a hundred, but I am well pleased to inform you, that under the treatment of our vigilant and skilful Physicians, they are improving, and the cases are not as severe as formerly.

The men have been very prudent in the use of the water, and as we are obliged to use from the River, which is rotten limestone, its imprudent use is very deleterious, when not fatal.

In a late despatch, however, from Gen. Taylor, we are assured that we shall soon be ordered up to Monterey, "and that, in no event will he march upon San Luis Potosi without all the Regiments now called into the service for the War with Mexico."

We are all anxious to go to Monterey, as we learn that the troops are quite healthy there.

We have no army news. I will keep you advised of all our movements of interest or importance.

Your ob't serv't and friend,
"A VOLUNTEER."

A volunteer, who has returned from the Mexican war, says—"I have seen the elephant, trunk, tusks, and all, and am more than satisfied. I went out a Polk soldier, and return a Taylor Whig."

SANTA ANNA'S GAME COCKS.

In the pursuit of the enemy, when he was flying from Cerro Gordo, several of Santa Anna's game cocks, with their legs tied, were picked up by one of our people. The men were for carrying them off as trophies, but Gen. Twiggs being near by, and prompted no doubt by a spirit of humanity, although some have insinuated he wanted to test Santa Anna's judgement in game fowl, ordered them to be unloosed. The cocks, when liberated, much, we suppose, to the disappointment of the general, instead of following the example of their illustrious owner and flying the field, went right into battle and used their spurs with as much fierceness as he must have been plying his on his mule about the same time. Gen. Twiggs, admiring the true game displayed, ejaculated something that was not exactly a blessing upon the Mexicans for not showing as much pluck as their cocks and holding their position a little longer. We are not positive that there was any betting, nor have we consulted Paley on the practice, for we know the general was right in the *main.*—*Picayune.*

The Louisville Legion of Volunteers, returning from the wars, (their term having expired,) arrived at home on Tuesday morning last. The citizens of Louisville had gotten up a grand parade to receive the brave fellows; but it wouldn't do—the moment the boats touched the wharf all hands jumped on shore and "broke" for home, to see their sweethearts and wives.

Cincinnati Atlas.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, who is understood to be a clerk in the State Department, writes to that paper:

"The only gallant soldier who has thus far met with adequate attention from the Executive, is Gen. Taylor."

This pensioned writer must have very strange notions of what is due to a victorious General, whose triumphs have saved the Administration itself from odium and execration, if he believes what he says in relation to General Taylor. But, admitting for the sake of argument, that the Executive has paid "adequate attention" to Gen. Taylor, and that that gallant officer has nothing to complain of—what sort of a compliment is it to say that he is the *only one* of the gallant soldiers who have entitled themselves to the admiration and gratitude of their country, who *has* been justly treated! That, although *he* has nothing to complain of, every other "gallant soldier" in the service has been neglected, and his claims overlooked, in order that the Cushings, the Hoppings, and the Pillows, men of whom the country had never heard, but as politicians, might be provided with fat berths! The truth will sometimes undesignedly leak out, as it has done, in part, in this letter. The writer's employers will scarcely thank him for his *naive* confession!—*Rich. Whig.*

BEAUTIFUL FIGURE.

Mr. Benton, who has always contended that Texas was originally bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, in his late speech at St. Louis, according to the *New Era* spoke of her as being a *rib* taken out of our side; which, if a right policy had been pursued, would have as gently and quietly fallen into our bosom as Eve did into that of Adam. Mr. Benton might have said, that like Adam's *rib*, Texas has tempted us to partake of the forbidden fruit of conquest which has already brought *sweat* to the *brow*, and bids fair to bring *sadness* to the *heart* of the nation.

Georgia Journal.

The Union has retracted with laughable eagerness, its proposition for the sequestration of the church property in Mexico, and the application of it to the support of the war. There are a great many Catholic voters in the country; yet, as few of them are found in Virginia, and nothing is said of them in "the resolutions of '98," the Editor of the Union could not be supposed to know any thing about them. But, the fact having been brought to his attention, he at once exonerates the Administration from the responsibility of having said any thing to offend so many "free and independent" voters. Mr. Polk had nothing to do with it, the "Union" assures us, nor Mr. Buchanan, nor Mr. Marcy, nor any other member of the Administration. It was an independent suggestion of the Government paper, and was intended, somehow—the Union does not exactly understand how—for the benefit rather than the injury of the church.

Providence Journal.

An intelligent Dog.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveller tells the following good story:

"A gentleman, while discussing the merits of his dog, not long since, remarked that he was valuable to go of errands. As an illustration, he secreted his handkerchief behind the cushion of the sofa, and left the inn, in company with his dog. After walking some distance, he suddenly stopped, and said to his dog, "I left my handkerchief at the inn, and want it."—The dog immediately returned at full speed and entered the room his master had just left. He went directly to the sofa, but the handkerchief was gone. He jumped upon tables, counters, &c. but it was not to be seen. It proved that a friend had discovered it, and supposing that it had been left by mistake, had retained it for the owner. But Tiger was not to be foiled of his master's property. He was soon "upon the track"—he scented it to the gentleman's coat pocket. The dog had no means of asking verbally for it, and was not accustomed to pick pockets; and besides, the gentleman was ignorant of his business with him. But Tiger's sagacity did not suffer him to remain long in suspense; he seized the skirt containing the prize, and furiously tore it from the coat, and hastily made off with it, much to the surprise of its owner. Tiger overtook his master and restored the lost property, receiving his approbation, notwithstanding he did it at the expense of the gentleman's coat.

"At a subsequent interview the gentleman refused any remuneration for his torn garment, declaring that the joke was worth the price of the coat.

"The owner of this dog is now in business in this city, and can vouch for the correctness of this story."

A judge once said to lawyer who was more remarkable for the number of his words, than for the sense of his speeches, that "he was very much like *necessity.*" "How do you make that out?" inquired the loquacious attorney. "Because," said the judge, "necessity knows no law."

Polite.—Abby Folsom once said to one of the Judges of the Massachusetts Supreme Court while on the bench, "cold water never gave you that red nose."

Departure of Troops.—The troops under the command of Lieut. Jones, left this place on Saturday last, in the Boat for Charleston. On their way to the place of embarkation, they were drawn up in hollow square contiguous to the steps of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where they were met by the Rev. Whitefield Smith, and some other gentlemen, in order to receive a donation of Bibles and Testaments, the gift of a Lady of this town. Mr. Smith delivered a short address on the occasion, to the Commander, and to the troops—to which Lieut. Jones responded in an appropiate manner, and subsequently addressed his men, on the subject of their duty to their country and their moral and religious responsibilities. The troops appeared to be much gratified at this mark of consideration on the part of their fellow citizens.

Wilmington Commercial.

"THE FEDERALISTS."

A portion of the *soi disant* Democratic Press, following the lead of Mr. Polk's organ, are in the habit of terming the Whig party "Federalists," and doubtless hope to prejudice the minds of the ignorant and unreflecting against the Party who are, in truth, straining every nerve to arrest the progress of measures and principles that are more federal than any which Alexander Hamilton ever dreamed of.

To those who have read for themselves, and who are independent enough to think for themselves, we need not say that the term "Federalist" is not applicable to those who endeavor to restrain the Executive of the United States within the bounds prescribed by the Constitution, and who sedulously guard the Legislative Department from the encroachments of the Executive. If such men are "Federalists," then have all our notions been revolutionized since the adoption of our Constitution, and so complete has been the change, that Alexander Hamilton, if now living, with his opinions unchanged, would be a Democrat, and Thomas Jefferson a Federalist.

In the course of an able article on this subject, the National Intelligencer quotes the following extract from a letter of Mr. Jefferson to the elder Adams, written in 1813:

"The terms of 'Whig' and 'Tory' belong to natural as well as to civil history. They denote the temper and constitution of the mind of different individuals. To come to our own country, and to the times when you and I first became acquainted, we well remember the violent parties which agitated the old Congress, and their bitter contests. There you and I were together, and the Jays and Dickinsons and other anti-independents were arrayed against us. They cherished the monarchy of England, and we the rights of our countrymen. When our present Government was in the mew, passing from Confederation to Union, how bitter was the schism between the 'Feds' and 'Antis.' Here you and I were together again. But as soon as it was put into motion, the line of division was again drawn. We broke into two parties, each wishing to give the Government a different direction; the one to strengthen the most popular branch, the other the more permanent branches, and to extend their permanence. Here you and I separated for the first time; and as we had been longer than most others on the public theatre, and our names therefore were more familiar to our countrymen, the party which considered you as thinking with them placed your name at their head; the other, for the same reason, selected mine."

Now, we ask, what is the position of the Whig party? Are they on the side of the "*most popular branch*" of the Government, or on that of the more "*permanent*" branch? In other words, are the Whigs on the side of the President, or the Representatives of the People?

When we remember that, among the hundreds of Presses, and thousands of citizens, on the side of the Administration, scarcely a word has been said in rebuke of any act of the present Executive during its two years' administration of the Government—but that on the contrary, nearly all its measures have been received with an universal shout of applause from the faithful—and when we remember, that when here and there one has been found refractory enough to speak a word in derogation of the Administration measures, it has been found either to silence him or to make him louder in praise than he ever was in censure of the existing powers, there can be little doubt as to who are the Federalists according to the definition of the "Apostle of Democracy."

Since the elevation of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, the Whig party have been unwearied in their efforts to put a curb upon the tendency to place the power of the Federal Government in the hands of the President.—*Petersburg Int.*

A New Era in Navigation.—The Buffalo Commercial says that a few days ago the three masted schooner New Brunswick, loaded with 18,000 bushels of wheat at Chicago, *and cleared for Liverpool.* She goes by the way of the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence. This is the first clearance of this kind ever made from the inland waters of the great lakes for a European port, and constitutes a new era in the history of navigation.

A discontented man who was in the habit of telling his second spouse of the good qualities of her predecessor, was at length silenced by the retort, "I'm sure nobody regrets her death more than I do."

Divorces.—Cincinnati must be a great place for the enjoyment of connubial felicity. Last week the Court of Common Pleas granted *twenty* divorces to dissatisfied couples.

Just Received at S. J. Hinsdale's.

A FRESH supply of new and valuable Medicines—among which are the following:

Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, and Restorative Bitters.

Designed for, and will cure, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Scrofula, Jaundice, and all kindred diseases resulting from a disordered stomach or impure state of blood.

Dr. Hull's Worm Lozenges.

The safest, most effectual, and plesantest preparation before the public, for the eradication of Worms, in children or adults.

Hull's Cough Lozenges.

Will prevent Consumption, and cure all cases of Colds, Asthma, spitting of blood, pains in the side, shortness of breath, and all other Pulmonary Complaints. Also,

Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills.

Well known as a safe, certain, and effective cure for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and all other Fevers. Price reduced to 75 cents per box.

For certificates of recommendation and further information concerning the above medicines, see future advertisements, also pamphlets which may be obtained of the Agents.

☞ The above Medicines, fresh and genuine, are for sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and, on inquiry, may be found in almost all the Country Stores in North Carolina and in the Southern States

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 8, 1847.

The following letter from Capt. Kirkpatrick of this town, gives us the latest intelligence we have from the Cumberland Volunteers:—

Extract of a letter from Capt. Kirkpatrick, dated

CAMARGO, May 13, 1847.

The detachment of which my Company formed a part, and which I advised you in my last as about to escort a train to Monterey, proceeded 60 miles and returned with a down train. We hope for better luck next time. Col. Paine left here some 2 days ago with two Companies, and we hope soon to receive orders for our Regiment to join Gen. Taylor.

Major Stokes is appointed Governor of Mier, where he will proceed with two Companies as soon as our Col. returns to relieve him of the command of this post. Lieut. Col. Fagg has not yet joined us with the 10th Company, but is daily expected, as we learn, 125 strong. The surplus will be very acceptable, as our Regiment has lost upwards of 30 men by death—a considerable portion, say about one-half, from the Edgecombe Companies. My Company has lost but two, one from Wake county and the other from Wilmington. Hampton is quite well again, and all the rest are fit for duty.

It would afford me pleasure to receive letters from my friends and acquaintances; and I trust they will not attribute my silence to any neglect, but want of time and a dearth of news. We hear nothing except from the States.

This climate agrees well with me. I am in better health than for many years before I left home. It is quite warm during the day, and very pleasant at night.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED.—By the latest accounts from Jalapa it is deemed almost certain, that the Mexicans will stand the hazard of another battle, at the Rio Frio, or Cold River, a formidable point midway between the cities of Puebla and Mexico. The country is rough, and the road passes through narrow defiles, and over steep and rugged heights; and is commanded by heights rendering the passage almost impossible against a brave and well provided army. It is not doubted, however, that Gen. Scott will force his way through, but probably with a heavier loss than in any previous battle. Santa Anna is said to have 10,000 men, and the surrounding country is populous. This being the last defensible point to the capital, it is thought that an immense force will rally there.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Annual Commencement, last week, was, we learn, as might have been anticipated from the visit of the President of the United States, and the consequent immense attendance of visitors, the most interesting and imposing occasion of the kind ever known. Several thousand persons are said to have been present, so that every house in the village, and every room in the College, was filled to overflowing, and besides all this, many came from the adjoining counties prepared to camp out, knowing that there was a limit to the capacity of the buildings to accommodate the throng.

The President arrived on Monday afternoon, accompanied by his family, Judge Mason, &c.— He was welcomed by Gov. Swain, President of the University, in an appropriate address, to which he [illegible] felicitous [illegible]—in the course of his [illegible] a statement as honorable to himself as to his venerated Alma Mater, viz: that he was once a Beneficiary of the Institution. What [illegible] evidence of the wisdom and beneficence [illegible] provision for the education of those who [illegible] the means to educate themselves. He [illegible] deserved tribute of affection and respect to the memory of Dr. Caldwell, who presided over the Institution when he was a member of it, and for many years afterwards. Gov. Swain next [illegible] Judge Mason, who replied very handsomely. Mr Polk and his party were then conducted to the handsome apartments provided for them at Miss Hilliard's Hotel.

On that Evening, Bishop Ives delivered the [illegible] Sermon to the Graduating Class, in presence of a large auditory, and with his accustomed eloquence of matter and manner.

On Tuesday Evening, the Declaimers selected from the Freshman and Sophomore Classes, spoke, in a manner highly creditable to themselves, as follows:—

FRESHMAN.

1. WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON, Tarborough. Emmet's Speech, when asked why sentence of Death should not be pronounced upon him.
2. JOHN C. BLAKE, Florida. Sheridan, on the trial of Warren Hastings.
3. REUBEN HINES, Jr. Raleigh. "The Indian as he was and is," by Sprague.
4. SAMUEL E. WHITFIELD, Mississippi. Chatham, on the subjugation of the American Colonies.

SOPHOMORE.

1. CHARLES R. THOMAS, Beaufort. Bates, on the Indian Bill.
2. WILLIAM H. JONES, Wake County. Benefits of History, by the Rev. C. Wolfe.
3. THOMAS J. ROBINSON, Fayetteville. Webster, on the Trial of Knapp.
4. AUGUSTUS S. GRAVES, Georgia. Address to the Citizens of New Orleans, on the Suffering of the Irish, by Prentiss.

On Wednesday morning, the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies, was delivered by James W. Osborne, Esq. of Charlotte, who had been selected by the Dialectic Society. We understand that it received high commendation from the auditors, as might have been expected from the reputation of the author for talents and eloquence. Of course it will be published.

On that Evening, the Annual Address before the Association of the Alumni, was delivered by Judge Mason, a graduate of the Class of 1817. Nothing during the Exercises of the week, we understand, gave more entire satisfaction than this eloquent and interesting performance. It will be published, as we learn.

On Commencement day, the following was the Scheme of the Exercises:—

FORENOON.

1. Sacred Music.
2. Prayer.
3. Salutatory Oration, [in English.] MATT. W. RANSOM, Warren county.
4. Salutatory Oration, [in Latin.] SAMUEL J. ERWIN, Lincoln county.
5. Oration. "Utilitarianism." ELI W. HALL, Wilmington.
6. Oration. "*Quisque suæ fortunæ faber.*" JOEL D. BATTLE, Chapel Hill.
7. Oration. "National Insanity." LIONEL L. LEVY, New Orleans.
8. Oration. "Revival of Literature." JOHN C. COLEMAN, Halifax county, Va.
9. Oration. "Public Opinion." CHARLES E. SHOBER, Salem.
10. Oration. "Political Defamation." JOHN POOL, Elizabeth city.
11. Oration. "Progress of Free Principles." WILLIAM LUCAS, Chapel Hill.

AFTERNOON.

1. Oration. "Law and Lawyers." WILLIAM M. HOWERTON, Halifax county, Va.
2. Oration. "Ireland." ALFRED ALSTON, Warren county.
3. Oration. "Dependence of Liberty on Law." JOHN J. KINDRED, Southampton county, Va.
4. Oration. "William Gaston." WILLIAM H. MANLY, Raleigh.
5. Oration. "Progress of Mind." ROBERT H. WINBORNE, Hertford county.
6. Annual Report, (read by the President.)
7. Degrees Conferred.
8. Valedictory. J. JOHNSTON PETTIGREW, Tyrrell county.
9. Sacred Music.
10. Benediction.

We understand that the Orations were of a high order of merit, and that especially the Valedictory of Mr. Pettigrew was exceedingly beautiful and impressive. **Mr. P. received the first distinction in the Class, and is said to be by far the most intellectual young gentleman ever graduated by the Institution. Lt. Maury, the Head of the National Observatory, Washington City, who accompanied the President to Chapel Hill, is understood to have invited Mr. Pettigrew to occupy a scientific Bureau in that Institution.**

The reader will understand, of course, that the above named, who delivered Orations, were such members of the Class as were distinguished for Scholarship. The entire Graduating Class, who received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, was as follows:—

Alfred Alston, Jr., Warren.
Joel D. Battle, Chapel Hill.
Joseph Benjamin, New Orleans.
G. Wood Berry, Marion District, S. C.
Alexander J. Cansler, Lincolnton.
Dudley Clanton, Halifax.
Duncan L. Clinch, St. Mary's, Ga.
John C. Coleman, Halifax, Va.
Thomas W. Dewey, Raleigh.
Samuel J. Erwin, Lincolnton.
John O. Guion, Raleigh.
Eli W. Hall, Wilmington.
Thomas C. Hall, Chapel Hill.
James W. Hicks, Granville.
Elias C. Hines, Raleigh.
David Hinton, Raleigh.
William M. Howerton, Halifax, Va.
John J. Kindred, Southampton, Va.
Menalcus Lankford, Franklin.
Lionel L. Levy, New Orleans.
William Lucas, Chapel Hill.
William H. Manly, Raleigh.
Benjamin F. Mebane, Orange.
James L. Moseley, Warrenton.
John D. Myrick, Hertford.
Edmund H. Norcom, Chowan.
J. Johnston Pettigrew, Tyrrell.
John Pool, Elizabeth city.
Matt. W. Ransom, Warren.
Charles E. Shober, Salem.
Thomas E. Skinner, Perquimons.
Robert H. Tate, New Hanover.
William S. Trigg, China Grove, Ala.
Joseph J. W. Tucker, Raleigh.
Thomas Webb, Hillsborough.
John H. Whitaker, Halifax.
Robert H. Winborne, Hertford.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred, among others whose names we have not obtained, on Lieut. Maury, of the U. S. Navy.— The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Benjamin Pierce, Professor of Mathematics in Harvard University.

As soon as the Exercises of this day were over, at about 5 P. M., the President and his party departed for Raleigh, where they arrived at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, took the cars at 12, and arrived at Washington on Saturday afternoon.

It gives us pleasure to record this visit of the President to his native State, and to his venerated Alma Mater; and to remark, that the impression made upon the public mind by his modest demeanor, his affability, and his affection for the State of his nativity, has been decidedly favorable to him as a man and a gentleman; whilst the people, without distinction of party, have availed themselves of the opportunity to unite in paying that respect which is due to the office of President of the United States.

North Carolina Favors.—Judge Mason remarked to a gentleman in this City, on Friday last, that the President of the United States had, probably, since his entering the borders of North Carolina, shaken hands with ten thousand persons, but of the whole number, *not one* had approached him on the subject of "Office!" We consider this a proud compliment to the independence and integrity of our good old State, whose citizens always pay just respect to the constituted authorities of the country, but who care nothing for the miserable "loaves and fishes" which are distributed by the hand of Executive patronage.

Raleigh Register.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Hibernia arrived at Boston on Thursday last, with Liverpool papers to the 19th ult.

A great rise in breadstuffs has taken place. The small stock, all over Europe, had put Flour up, from 40s. per bbl., to 49s a 50s. (about $11.) —a rise of about $2. Indian corn was worth 63 to 65s. per quarter, of 480 lbs.—a rise of 10 to 12s. Flour was so high as to be beyond the reach of the poorer classes. A decreased consumption must be the consequence, and perhaps this may prevent a future rise of prices. Provisions are high and firm.

The Cotton market had been very dull, and quotations are ⅛d. lower. Prices had been even lower than that but had rallied. Fair upland, 6⅛d equal to 12 cents.

The harvest in France promises to be abundant.

Many people are still dying from starvation in Ireland.

The Queen had issued an order requiring every person belonging to the royal household, to abstain from all descriptions of Flour, except "Seconds," and no one to be allowed more than one pound per day.

Food riots had broken out in Germany, and in some of the counties in England.

The imports of Cotton up to dates amounted to 477,256 bales. The stock on hand was 518,500 bales; last year, same time, 780,870 bales, showing a deficiency this year of 262,370 bales.

The money market was a little more easy. The amount of specie in the Bank of England had increased.

The Hibernia brought $1,000,000 in specie.

Mexican Privateer.—A letter from Barcelona, under date of May 3d, says that the Mexican privateer "Unico," of Vera Cruz, carrying one gun and fifty three men, had captured in the waters of Africa, and brought into Barcelona, the American ship "Carmelita," 190 tons, Captain Edwin Littlefield, from Ponce, P. R., with coffee to Trieste.

GREAT PRICES OF FLOUR AND CORN.—On the receipt of the Hibernia's news at New York, Flour rose to $9 50 to $9 75. Corn to $1 23 to $1 25. Flour fell the next day to 9 12 a 9 37 for Northern, whilst Southern was held at 9 75 to 9 87. Sales of wheat at 2 20 to 2 23.

VIRGINIA.—The Locofoco majority in the popular vote, as tested by the late Congressional vote, is 2,407. At the last Presidential election, Polk's majority was 5,893. Whig gain 3,386.

THE MAILS—AGAIN.—We learn that on Wednesday the 26th, the mail to Cox's Store took the Observer packet of *that and the two preceding weeks!* with some letters, and not a copy of any other paper—bringing the Petersburg mail instead! This is most gross mismanagement somewhere. Is there no remedy for it?

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received a letter from the Postmaster at Clinton, denying several of the statements of our subscriber at Cox's Store; and especially in relation to our papers of the 11th and 18th ult. As to the packet of the 11th, its failure to arrive in due time was sufficiently accounted for by the fact that our entire Warsaw mail was left in the Post Office here on Tuesday the 11th, and, as the mail left Clinton on Wednesday for Cox's Store, and did not go again for a week, the packet could not be sent till the 19th, when, says the Postmaster at Clinton, the two packets, of the 11th and 18th, were sent together. There is a mistake somewhere, but where we cannot tell. Our subscriber is positive that neither of the packets, of the 11th and 18th, arrived at the proper time; but that they, and that of the 25th, all reached Cox's Store on the 26th.

The Postmaster at Clinton adds, that—

"Independently of the single failure above alluded to, I do not now recollect of but one other occurring in the space, perhaps, of many months, and then the fault lay not here."

We hope that our object may be accomplished, in securing the more certain arrival of the Observer at Cox's Store, which we are entirely confident would not be purposely detained by the respected Postmaster at Clinton.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The N. Y. Express has taken the last Guberuatorial Election as the test of parties in the Congressional Districts of this State. This is wrong. The feeble opposition of Mr. Shepard to Gov. Graham, renders that contest an unreliable one. The Presidential election of 1844 was the latest test vote. The Whig majority then was 3,945, instead of 7,859 as in the Express's calculation. And even by the vote of 1846 the 5th District was Loco by 179, instead of Whig by that number, as stated by the Express.

The Legislature made 5 Whig and 3 Locofoco Districts, leaving the 9th District debatable.— Mr. Biggs, Loco, was elected in that District in 1845. If he can carry it again, our Delegation may stand 5 to 4. But we feel assured of success in the 9th, and hope for success in the 5th District.

NORTH CAROLINIANS IN THE WAR.—To the names of the North Carolinians, heretofore from time to time published, as among the brave actors in the triumph of our arms in Mexico, the Register adds that of Lieut. JOHN DONNEL CLARKE, acting Adjutant in Gen. Worth's command, who had the singular good fortune to be in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca, Monterey, Vera Cruz, and Cerro Gordo. He is the son of Major John Clarke, of Pungo, Beaufort County, and a graduate of West Point.

In a more humble position, but perhaps even the more deserving of honor on that account, were several young men of this place, and the adjoining counties, who joined the Army about a year ago, and, at the battle of Cerro Gordo, belonged to the reserve, but, seeing the fight going on, could not be restrained, and rushed forward in a body, up the steep, to have a hand in the glorious charge which dispossessed the enemy of his strong hold, his impregnable fortress, as he considered it, and decided the fate of the day. Among them, were Jackson Davis, and Joshua Carmen, of this place.

WILMINGTON.—A correspondent of the Southern Christian Advocate, writing from Wilmington, says,—

"The town of Wilmington has very greatly improved within the last two years. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any town in the South exhibits marks of such rapid improvement. If a wise and liberal policy shall be adopted by the legislature of this State towards this, the largest town in North Carolina, it is destined to become a great and flourishing city. The enterprise of its people is wonderful. Fire after fire has occurred, sweeping away the labor of years in an hour, yet, with indomitable energy they have applied themselves, and the scenes of recent desolation exhibit new grace and beauty. The projected rail road to connect Wilmington with South Carolina, is a subject of much concern. And little fear need be entertained, that the spirit which has achieved and sustained such a line as that between Charleston and Weldon, will fail to accomplish this desirable work."

MR. BENTON'S SPEECH.—The Richmond Whig calls attention to two remarkable facts relative to the speech of Mr. Benton, (published in the last Observer.) The first is, that the prominent Locofoco papers, with the single exception of one in St. Louis, have not published the speech. The Union, Enquirer, &c., have turned a cold shoulder upon it, notwithstanding its main object appears to have been to assail Mr Calhoun—an object addressing itself with special force to the Union. But in casting about for a reason for this neglect of the speech, the Whig states the other fact to which we have alluded, viz: that President Polk officially sanctioned and *approved* of the act which, according to Mr. Benton, produced the war with Mexico! Both in his speech against Mr. Calhoun, near the close of the late Session, and in this St. Louis speech, Mr. Benton attributes the war *entirely* to the decision made by Mr. Tyler as President, and Mr Calhoun as his Secretary of State, on the last night but one of their reign, to admit Texas instantly by Joint Resolution, instead of by the alternative mode allowed by Congress of negotiation with Mexico. Our readers cannot have forgotten the picture Mr. Benton drew in the Senate, of the "midnight messenger," who left Washington, on the night of Sunday the 2d of March 1845, "amidst the howling of the elements, as if heaven warred upon the audacious act," and who bore the decision of the then administration, which Mr. Benton declares produced the war. The Whig puts an extinguisher on this position of Mr. Benton, by the following extract from Mr. Polk's first Annual Message, of Dec. 2, 1845:—

"In pursuance," says Mr. Polk, "of the joint resolution of Congress, for 'annexing Texas to the United States,' my predecessor, on the 3d day of March, 1845, elected to submit the first and second sections of that resolution to the Republic of Texas, as an overture on the part of the United States, for her admission, as a State, into our Union. *This election I approved;* and, accordingly, the Chargé de Affaires of the United States in Texas, under instructions of the 10th of March, 1845, presented these sections of the resolution for the acceptance of that Republic."

It is thus made to appear, beyond contradiction, that if the act so complained of by Mr. Benton produced the war, *Mr. Polk approved of that act;* and moreover, that he gave the orders, deliberately, on the 10th of March, *for carrying it into effect.* And yet more, it he had chosen to arrest that warlike act, he had full power to do so. It was only necessary for him to have despatched orders to our Chargé de Affaires in Texas not to present the resolution, and his order would of course have been obeyed;—and thus, if we may believe Mr. Benton, the war prevented.

No wonder, therefore, that the Locofoco papers do not publish the speech.

The Union, having been signally overthrown in argument by the National Intelligencer, raves like a bedlamite—"like a very drab, a scullion." It charges the Federalists, as it falsely calls the Whigs, with "moral treason," which it says is infinitely worse than legal treason, and lets off a perfect torrent of abuse upon them, such as "baser and more detestable malefactors," "infamous and treasonable conduct," "the cunning, jesuitical, stealthy, and cowardly moral treason of Federalism," "hellish schemes" "falsely and traitorously," "ally" of Mexico, &c. &c.

The old organ grinder is evidently crazy, and should be put in a strait jacket. There is danger, if he be permitted to continue at large, that some of his stupid followers may fancy him sane, and advocate the hanging up of the two-thirds of the whole American people who do not throw up their caps and shout for Polk and his war. One such genius has already been found to propose the suspension of the Liberty of the Press, a measure, by the bye, just adopted by Mr. Polk's friend Santa Anna in Mexico.

STEAMBOAT RACE.—The Steamers Oregon and Vanderbilt, the crack boats of New York, had a race a few days ago, from New York to Sing Sing and back. The distance is variously stated at from 72 to 80 miles, and it was run in 3 hours and 20 minutes, making 22 to 24 miles an hour. The Oregon beat the Vanderbilt about half a mile. No passengers were taken. On the way up, the Vanderbilt ran into the Oregon, and crushed her wheel house. Returning, about 8 miles from the city, the Oregon's coal gave out, and by the owner's orders, every thing combustible, even to the slats of the berths, was broken up and thrust into the furnace, to keep up the steam. The bet was only $1000, (the owners' desire being mainly to test the relative speed of the boats,) but it is supposed that $100,000 was bet by the many thousands of people who lined the wharves to see the race.

GREAT MORTALITY.—The Picayune publishes a list of 156 Volunteers in the 2d Mississippi Regiment, who have died in Mexico.

A NEW CAUSE FOR THE WAR.—A late Union very plainly intimates, that the present war with Mexico was necessary to prevent that country from adopting a monarchical form of government! In the course of a long article on the subject, in which it relies upon some remarks in a Paris and a London paper, to show that Parades favored a monarchy, the Union says,—

"We should have been unworthy of the position which we occupy, of the consideration we have excited among the nations of the earth, if we could have seen with indifference a sister republic, and our nearest neighbor, too—however badly her government was administered—crushed by the machinations of monarchists, and subsequently ruled by a scion of royalty."

So also, in Gen. Scott's long Proclamation recently issued in Mexico, and which there can scarcely be a doubt was prepared for him, in substance at least, in Washington, it is said,—

"Duty, honor, and dignity, imposed upon the United States the necessity of not losing a power of which the monarchical party was taking violent advantage, for not a moment was to be lost, and the United States acted with the promptness and decision necessary in a case so urgent."

Taking these things together, there is the strongest reason to believe that our Administration feels itself at liberty to go to war for the purpose of regulating the internal affairs of a neighboring nation. The People of these United States cannot be prepared to sanction such a policy.— They cannot so far have forgotten, or ceased to regard, the solemn warnings of the Father of his Country against entangling ourselves with the affairs of other countries—warnings, the observance of which has been one potent cause of our rapid rise in the scale of powerful and prosperous nations. And the present disregard of which is the most serious drawback to that prosperity, and may, and probably will, lead to consequences the most fatal to the stability of our Union.

To show that we do not take a wrong view of the above quotations, we add some remarks of the Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, as follows:—

"General Scott's Proclamation is now the leading topic of conversation here, and, I suppose, elsewhere.

"The great feature in the proclamation is that which places the war to the account of 'high policy and Continental American interest.' War was made upon Mexico, then, because 'the new Government [of Parades] discarded the interests of Continental America,' and espoused foreign influences instead of a republican system, which the United States thought it time to protect by immediate war.

"The proclamation puts the war distinctly upon the ground that it was our duty and policy to conquer Mexico, in order to prevent the ascendancy of a party in that country which our rulers choose to call monarchists. There was not a word of all this in *Mr. Polk's* war message and *Manifesto* of 1846. Not one Senator or member ever discovered, in voting with singular unanimity for the recognition of war, and the means to prosecute it, that the cause and objects of the war were other than those contained in that manifesto. It is true that, in the message of last December, the President vindicates the policy of permitting Santa Anna to return, partly on the ground that he was opposed to the monarchical party. But that message does not, in the many columns devoted to a vindication of the war, allude to the apprehended ascendancy of monarchical principles in Mexico as a leading cause, or even as, in any degree, a cause. It would be easy to show, also, that the assumption is untrue that the continental interests were endangered, and that a monarchy was to be established in Mexico by foreign aid and force and influence.

"The Proclamation is, in other respects, irreconcilable with any professed and known purposes of the Administration. What means the proclamation by demanding "*union*" demanding it under the penalties of destructive and desolating war? The proclamation holds out the purpose of a conquest and permanent occupation, or union, and [illegible] the danger of foreign interference as our motive for adopting this policy."

MR. WEBSTER IN SAVANNAH.—On his arrival at Savannah, Geo., Mr. Webster was addressed by Judge Wayne, of the U. S. Supreme Court, always a leading Democrat, but who, from former service with Mr. Webster in Congress, and annual association with him in Washington since, is presumed to know his opinions well. In the course of his address, he said, in allusion to the peculiar institution of the South,—

"All, too, admit that no man has been truer than yourself to the compromises of the constitution. In the House of Representatives, in the Senate Chamber, in the Courts, in your official despatches, and upon popular occasions, at home and elsewhere, when you have spoken, and when it was proper to say so, you have said, that these compromises were to be kept, as they were meant by the framers of the Constitution, and as they were received by the States which ratified it.— We do not doubt that you will continue to think and to act so, with all that fervor of feeling with which you once exclaimed in reference to the union of the States, 'Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.'"

To this evidence that he will stand by the South on this question, Mr. Webster fully responded.— He said,—

"No more than justice had been done him, in ascribing to him a steady adhesion to the Union of the States, upon the principles and according to the provisions of the Constitution.

"I have made this tour of mine, said Mr. W., which has proved so delightful to me while enjoying it, and which will leave so many pleasant reminiscences to dwell upon after my return, for the purpose of visiting those younger sisters of the old Thirteen, whom I had not before known; and I heartily rejoice that I have done so, for the reception which has welcomed me, has proved that we of the North and the South are still brethren in feeling and members of the same great political family, bound together by the articles of agreement in our glorious Constitution. He must be a presumptuous man indeed who would venture to think that he could suggest any new features of improvement, or in any way add to our present form of united Government—by its provisions and compromise I stand as I ever have stood and ever will stand, and woe to the meddling politicians who would assail them in the hope of getting surer and safer guarantees for State Rights and State Institutions. In itself it is already perfect and complete; any change can only result in marring the perfect harmony of its separate parts.— The Constitution was the result of concessions and compromises. It gave to the General Government certain specific rights and duties, and left to the States the free exercise of their own appropriate rights and the unrestricted enjoyment of their own laws and the control of their own social institutions. It has stood the test of experience, and proved itself capable, under a wise administration, of carrying forward the prosperity of the country. Our duty is to be content with the Constitution *as it is*—to resist all changes from whatever quarter, to preserve its original spirit and original purpose, and to commend it, as it is, to the care of those who are to come after us."

Passing from this subject, Mr. Webster spoke of a connection by Rail Road between the waters of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, through the Peninsula of Florida. He said, that "the completion of a South-western Railroad from Savannah to Pensacola is only needed to make those two cities respectively the most prosperous in the South, uniting as it would, the best seaport on the Southern Atlantic Coast, with almost the only good harbour on the Mexican Gulf. Five and twenty years ago from my place in Congress, I pressed this matter, but the times were not ripe enough for it then; *now* it may, and ought to be carried out, and I pledge to this assembly all the aid and influence that I possess to aid in *carrying* it into execution, as of infinite value to Georgia and the entire Union."

Mr. Webster left Charleston in the Steamship Southerner, on Saturday the 29th, and arrived in New York on the following Tuesday.

NEW TEMPERANCE PAPER.—We have received the first No. of "The Communicator," a neat Temperance paper published at Pittsborough, Chatham county, by Alex'r H. Dismukes, Esq.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—*The McQueen Case.*—We came near saying, in our last, in announcing the decision of the Assembly in the case of the Rev. Mr. McQueen, that we supposed the matter was thus *finally* disposed of. It is well we did not; for in the proceedings a day or two subsequently we find the following:—

"The Moderator read a protest, signed by Colin McIver and Hector McNeil, against the decision of the General Assembly in their complaint relative to the Rev. Archibald McQueen's restoration; the complainants expressing themselves very respectfully towards the Assembly, declare their intention of carrying their complaint before the next General Assembly.

"Ordered, that a minute be made of the protest, and that the complainants have leave to withdraw their papers."

On the same day, (as reported in the Richmond Times,) occurs the following:—

"Rev. Dr. Patterson offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* That the General Assembly overture to the Presbyteries the following question, viz: —Shall that part of the fourth section of the twenty-fourth chapter of the Confession of Faith from 1st to 2nd, which says: "Nor can such incestuous marriages ever be made lawful by any law of man, or consent of parties so as those persons may live together as man and wife," be stricken out?

"Remarks were submitted by Dr. Patterson and others, most of which we did not hear, and the portion heard, was too indistinctly heard to report.

"Dr. Hoyt declared that he did not believe the marrying a wife's sister was incest in the highest degree; but yet he regarded it incestuous to such a degree that as the constitution stood, he would not celebrate such a marriage if $10,000 were put in his hand as an inducement. Yet he would be willing to send this overture, (Dr. Patterson's) down to the Presbyteries for their consideration. He took occasion to remark relative to the McQueen case, that had he had an opportunity of explaining, he would have voted to dismiss the complaint to the present General Assembly; because he regarded the question as settled by the restoration of Mr. McQueen—it was passed and beyond their reach. Mr. McQ. had been tried, hung and cut down. He did not believe it would be best to hang him again; for the process of hanging and cutting down might be continued. He thought, however, that after the action of the Assembly in the case, it would be consistent to send down the proposed overture.

"Rev. Mr. Hunt declared he would not marry parties bearing the relation in question, if the constitution were not so. The law of God forbade it. He thought the question had been sufficiently debated, and he demanded the previous question.

"The previous question was sustained, and the vote on the resolution—taken by yeas and nays— resulted, yeas 57, nays 89. [So the resolution was rejected.]

The Assembly adjourned on Monday the 31st.

COL. JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The Union contradicts, on the authority of Gov. Brown of Miss., the report that he had appointed Col. Davis Senator in Congress in place of Gen. Speight. It is supposed by some that Gov. Brown wants the place himself, and will therefore not make an appointment, but leave it to be done by the Legislature.

MORAL TREASON AND LEGAL TREASON.—The Union thinks that "moral treason" is a far worse crime than "legal treason,"—doubtless because Mr. Polk has been guilty of the latter, in "aiding and comforting" the enemy, by sending Santa Anna, Almonte, Rejon, and other distinguished personages back to Mexico, there to command their armies, and unite their people against us, as no others could have done. Speaking plainly of Mr. Polk and of his agency in bringing on the war is far more criminal, in the eyes of the Court Journal, than furnishing the enemy with able Generals and Statesmen.

The severe views presented by the following letter from a friend in Mississippi, induce us to take a liberty with the author by publishing it. It will be seen how the election of Judges by the people operates in that State. A decision, by the highest Court, that men shall be compelled to pay their honest debts, is likely to cost the honest Judges who made it their seats upon the Bench. We believe that Mississippi was the first State to subject its Judiciary to the ordeal of popular prejudice, and passion, and corruption. New York has just followed the bad example—New York, which, even more than Mississippi, needs an able and an upright Judiciary. We trust that the example will there stop.—

Letter to the Editor from Mississippi.

Mississippi is altogether another State from Carolina, and that in almost every respect;—in the soil, in the mode of cultivating, in the kind and extent of crops, in the character of the society, and in almost all the comforts of life. A vast many people from Carolina have moved to this State, thinking to improve their condition; but if a man in Carolina is in a comfortable state, in my opinion he will do well to remain, rather than to come here. I could mention many things, which to me appear comparative evils. One that cannot fail to occur to every one, even on a few months' residence, is the derangement of all money concerns. Of Banks, you know, we have none that do active business. The consequence is, that people are confined pretty much to a specie circulation, and this is small, and limited very much to the season of selling the crops. The detestable doctrine of Repudiation is the occasion of immense mischief, not only to the public, but to all business transactions. The people have lost confidence in each other. A general distrust runs through society, and every one seems to be suspicious of his fellow. Nor is this suspicion altogether without cause. Promises are disregarded without compunction, and few seem to think it much of a fault if they do not meet their engagements.

The legal rate of interest is 8 per cent., but very few loan at that rate. The parties may contract for themselves, and 12 per cent. is more generally asked; frequently 24. Living is unusually high this year, on account of the great prices paid for produce for the army and for transportation. Last year the crops fell short. Hence people are pressed for money, and the prospect is that there will be a good deal of difficulty through the Summer.

In relation to politics, you know the State is Democratic. Things are so mixed up with Repudiation, that local, rather than general politics, guide our elections. There are some Democrats that utterly discard that doctrine, and there are some Whigs that approve. Gov. Brown goes out of office this year. He is a Repudiator. Col. Jefferson Davis, now in the Army, is spoken of as his successor. He is said to be an Anti-Repudiator. Gen. Quitman is also popular, but he is a declared Anti-Repudiator.

A recent decision of our Supreme Court has declared the law, commonly called the Briscoe, unconstitutional. The effect of this decision is to enable the Banks to collect their debts, and to compel debtors to pay.

The decision is unpopular with the Repudiators, and a strong effort will be made to supercede the Chief Justice, who is very decided in the matter. The Court was divided in opinion; two in favor, one dissenting. An effort will be made to put him in the chair, on the coming election. The decision is made the subject of newspaper discussion, and the Chief Justice is openly attacked.

I perceive you are getting on slowly with your Rail Road scheme. Something is doing here to extend the Road from Jackson to the East. It will be extended to Brandon, 15 miles, this Summer. At no distant day it will be extended to Alabama, then to Montgomery. If you can fill up your space from Raleigh to Camden, it will help on this end of the route, and we may yet ride in cars from Washington to Vicksburg.

A son of Mr. Peter Doughty, of this county, recently died of yellow fever at Vera Cruz. He and his brother were in Gen. Scott's army. They were thorough Whigs, as is their father. We saw the old gentlemen the other day, and he was sorely smitten with the intelligence, which he received in a letter from the surviving brother. These are the men, with others, that a pensioned press would brand as "*Mexican Whigs.*"

Washington (N. C.) Whig.

THE CROPS.—A letter to the Editor, from Anson County, says,—

"It has been thus far a very unfavorable season for cotton in this county. The planters all are complaining of bad stands, and what little has escaped the cold rains, appears *undecided* whether it will *grow up or down.* I hope now that fine weather has set in, that it will conclude to take an *upward* start. Corn looks better, although small. The wheat crop promises a better yield than it did a few weeks since."

The Spring has been remarkably cold, and unfavorable for vegetation; but we hope the fine weather of the last week or two may not have come too late to repair previous damage. From some parts of the State we hear of fine crops of Wheat, as in Montgomery and other counties near. The accounts from Randolph, Guilford, Stokes, &c. are not at all encouraging.

Lieut. Col. Fagg, and the Buncombe Company of N. C. Volunteers, for whose safety some apprehension has been felt, landed at Key West, Florida, on the 17th ult. after a stormy voyage of 18 days—all well. They expected to sail again, and to arrive at the Brazos in 10 days, say about the 27th ult.

Jos. M. Bogle, Sen., is a candidate for Congress in the Salisbury District, in opposition to Mr. Boyden. Mr. Bogle is a Whig, we believe.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, from a friend in Chatham county.

"I reached Chapel Hill on Wednesday evening, time enough to hear Secretary Mason's Address. It was a chaste and beautiful affair.

"The exercises of the graduating class were very interesting, and highly creditable to the graduates and those who have charge of the Institution.

"President Polk, of course, was the lion of the day, but failed to produce any great sensation.— The likenesses I have seen of him were miserable caricatures. They overdo the thing entirely. He looks quite old, (borne down with the cares of State, I suppose;) and was, many observed, quite ordinary in appearance. What a contrast between him and Gov. Graham, whose face beams with intelligence!

"The Wheat crop in this region of country, although it has improved very much lately, will hardly reach an average one."

SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C., May 26, 1847.

Mr. Hale—Dear Sir: Please to give the following extract of a letter from an esteemed correspondent at Harvard University, a place in your columns; as it reflects honor not only upon the individual but upon our State. The letter is dated, Cambridge, Mass. 11th of May:—

"At the end of every year there is a jury case given to the Law Students, to be argued before a jury selected from the senior class of the College —the case to be argued by four of the most talented young men of the Law classes. To-day we met for the purpose of electing four, (the best, of course,) and you will be gratified to learn that J. G. MCDUGALD, of Bladen county, in your State, was chosen almost unanimously, with three others, out of about one hundred from different parts of the Union. This is a distinguished honor; but one of which he is in every respect worthy. He has distinguished himself, here, on several occasions, and promises at no very distant day, to be among the *excellent* of the Bar of North Carolina.

"After his election was announced, he rose, and, after a short and beautiful address, much to the disappointment of all, offered his resignation— stating that he could not possibly be here at that time, (1st of July) as he wished to be in Raleigh at the sitting of the Supreme Court. We were so reluctant to forego the pleasure of hearing him, that it was with the greatest difficulty that he could have his resignation accepted."

POLITICS OF THE GREAT STATES.—Since the commencement of the war against Mexico, by Mr. Polk, elections have been holden for members of Congress in our four largest States, with the following result, compared with that of the previous election:

	1846. Whigs.	Dem.	1847. Whigs.	Dem.
New York	13	21	23	11
Pennsylvania	12	12	17	7
Ohio	7	14	11	10
Virginia	1	14	6	9
	33	61	57	37

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

It is announced in the National Intelligencer, that about the 1st of July, the Weekly edition will be enlarged to twice its present size: the subscription price $3 per annum.

The Daily and Tri-weekly Intelligencer will be enlarged in size, but without any increase of price, and the editors promise that a double sheet (of eight pages instead of four) will be thrown off whenever the press of public documents, proceedings and debates in Congress, or of advertisements, shall require it.

Bank of Cape Fear.—On Wednesday last, Henry R. Savage was appointed by the Board of Directors, Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear, vice Dr. Thomas H. Wright, elected President.—*Wil. Jour.*

It is said that a young lady, who is a great admirer of Gen. Taylor's epistolary style, received a letter the other day from a sweetheart, inquiring if she would have him. She immediately sent in reply, General Taylor's answer to Santa Anna,— "Come and take me."—*Boston Atlas.*

MARRIED,

At the residence of James Parsons, in Montgomery county, on the 24th ult., by M. B. McRae, Esq. Mr ARCHIBALD RAY, of Moore county, to Miss FLORA LIVINGSTON, of Montgomery county.

DIED,

In Anson county, on the 2d inst. CLEMENT MARSHALL, Esq., in the 45th year of his age, a highly respectable citizen of that county.

In Houston county, Miss., on the 13th of April last, Mrs. ELIZA J. McINTOSH, wife of Mordoch McIntosh, formerly of Chatham county, and daughter of John Smith, late of Fayetteville.

In Wilmington, on the morning of the 29th ult., Captain SAMUEL POTTER, in the 67th year of his age. Endowed by nature with a strong and vigorous intellect, aided by great energy of character, and the kindest and most benevolent feelings of heart, he made himself useful to his family and all who needed his assistance. His death is universally lamented in this community as a great loss not only to his immediate relatives and friends, but to all the citizens who knew him. As a christian and a gentleman, no man sustained a higher reputation, and most justly so. Just and honest in all the relations of life, charitable to the poor, kind and affectionate to his relatives and friends—he was beloved by all who knew him. He was a consistent and worthy member of the Methodist E. Church for thirty one years. He was what may be termed a "self-made man." Beginning life poor, by honest industry, sobriety and the practice of the most unblemished integrity, he became wealthy, and filled many responsible stations with honor. But his change of circumstances never wrought any change in the goodness of his heart or varied the kindness and simplicity of his manners.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

In Oxford on the 24th ult., after a short but severe affliction, ROBERT TAYLOR, Esq. in the seventieth year of his age.

In Montgomery county, on the 16th May, Mrs. DOVY HEARN, widow of the late Ebenezer Hearn, aged about 84 years.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS

May 29.—Brigs Josephine from Philadelphia, Lisbon from do.; Schr. R. W. Brown from New York. 30.—Brig Sea Flower from New York; Schrs. Ann Jane from Shallotte, Sarah Ann from do.. North Carolina from Boston, Wm. Benton from Little River, Thomas P. Cooper from Baltimore, Royal Purple from Lockwood's Folly, Harrison Price from New York. 31.—Barque J. A. Jesuran from New York. June.—Brigs Delaware from New York, Adelaide G. Washburn from do. June 4—Schr. Thorn from New York.

100 CASKS Fresh Thomaston LIME, just received and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

June 7, 1847. 66-3w

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 8.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	8¼ a 9½	Oats,	45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	10¾ a 10⅞	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	93 a $1	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1 50 a 1¾
Flour,	7½ a 8¼	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	20 a 28	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	90 a $1	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8½ cents
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18 [illegible]

REMARKS.—Cotton dull; last sales at 10¾ to 10⅞. Flour has advanced, and prices very irregular; we quote it at 7½ to 8¼. Corn has advanced, and sells at 93 to 1 00. Peas 90 to 1 00. Bacon 8¼ to 9½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 10 to 10½, stock light. Corn 1 05 to 1 10. Fayetteville Flour 8 50 to 9 00, scarce. New Virgin Turpentine 2 50 to 2 60; Yellow dip 2 10 to 2 15; Hard 1 05 to 1 10. Nothing doing in Spirits. Tar 1 50 to 1 55. Lumber, Flooring 7 50 to 9 50; Wide 5 00 to 5 50, Scantling 4 00 to 4 50. Mill Timber 5 25 to 6 50; shipping 8 50 to 9 00. Lard scarce at 10 to 10½. Molasses 24 to 26. Salt 30 to 35. Liverpool 1 25 to 1 40.

At Cheraw, Cotton 9¾ to 11¼, receipts light. Receipts since 1st Sept 24,280 bales, exclusive about 2,000 bales in store. Flour 5 00 to 5 50. Corn 65.

At New York, Cotton 11 to 12¾, before the arrival of the Steamer. It has since fallen ½ cent.

At Charleston, Cotton 10 to 11⅜. Flour 8 a 8¼. Corn 95 to 1 12.

Total receipts of cotton, 1,713,864 bales, against 1,969,163 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 2.—Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for E W Willkings, H L Myrover & Co, B Rose & Son, Williams, McGeevary & Co, T S Lutterloh, A W Steel, D A Ray & Co, H & E J Lilly, D Johnson, Hon R Strange, J D Cameron, J & T Waddill, A J Howell, J Utley, H Branson, B [illegible] & Briggs, P Taylor, W McIntyre, and E Fuller, of this place; and for E Legett, R Ashe, J Sauls, M Brown, M C Gardner, T J Davis, K Nevis, W Strickland, J & F Gorrell, and J & J S Gibson, of the interior.

June 2—Steamer Henrietta, with boat Nelson in tow, with goods J H Hall, S W Tillinghast & Co, W Prior, J H & J Martine, S Boon, Hall & Hall, Gardner & McKethan, S J Hinsdale, F Taylor, W H Hardin, Phoenix Co, Rockfish Co, D A Ray & Co, J M Rose, T S Lutterloh, A J Howell, Eccles & Banks, of this place; and J C Vincent, Cane Creek Co, E Belo, A Martin, Jenkins & Roberts, Dr Townsend, Gunn & Hackerson, of the interior.

June 5.—Steamer Wm B Meares, with Goods for J M Rose, Shaw & Little, W McIntyre, J & T Waddill, H & E J Lilly, C A brown, H L Myrover & Co, and T S Lutterloh, of this place; and for J P Covington, H M Turner, K Lassater, J & J F Gorrell, J M Bradley, D Bird, and M C Gardner, of the interior.

DEPARTURES.

June 4.—Steamer Wm B Meares, with Corn, Flour, Sheeting, &c. for merchants of this place.

June 5.—Steamer Cotton Plant, with full load Yarn, Corn, Flour, Domestics, Oats, &c. for merchants and manufacturers of this place and the interior.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at the late residence of Hugh Campbell, dec'd, on Saturday the 19th of June, the HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, Wagons, Carts, and various sorts of the same; Carriage, Gig and Sulky, with harness for same; Milch Cows, Ploughs, Mill Irons, &c. &c., with other articles too numerous to mention.

The above sale is positive and without reserve. Terms made known on day of sale.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Adm'r of Hugh Campbell, dec'd.

May 29, 1847. 66ts

Received per Steamer Henrietta,
THIS DAY,

A LARGE assortment of Summer Clothing; consisting of drap d'ete, tweed, blue flannel, linen, and cotton Sack, Dress, and Frock Coats; drap d'ete, linen and cotton Pants; b'k satin, silk, bombazine, embossed Marseilles poka silk Vests.

For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
At No. 1 Granite Buildings.

June 4, 1847. 66-tf

Received pr. Steamer Evergreen;

5 BBLS. CRUSHED SUGAR.
1 qr. cask pure French Brandy,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto fine Pouchong do.
2 casks London Porter, in pt. and qt. bottles;
3 bags Pepper.

For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

June 1, 1847 66-tf

FRANKLIN ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 28th inst., under the direction of the former Instructers.

June 3, 1847. 65-3w

$10 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of a negro woman by the name of LILE, who absconded from me the 2d day of March last, or her confinement in any Jail so that I can get her. She is a tolerably stout negro woman, somewhat of a dark complexion; broad face, wide between the eyes, high cheeks; &c. She will no doubt make her way to Stokes county, as she has some children in the neighborhood of Mrs Zigler's. Lile was sold at the sale of Zigler, dec'd, and Joseph Fulp bought her, and then sold her to James P. Smith, and I got her from Smith, &c. She has a husband somewhere above Lexington, so she says.

N. HARRIS.

Harrisville, Montgomery co., N. C., }
May 22, 1847. } 66-3w

Boston, Sept. 10, 1845.

TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED.

Dear Sir—I take pleasure in communicating through you, to all whom it may concern, and the public generally, the astonishing effect your truly wonderful medicine has had upon me. I have enjoyed perfect health for four or five years. Physicians told me my liver was diseased, and that I might some day die with consumption. Last September, 1844, I took a slight cold, which produced a hacking cough; this continued until February 1845, when I added another cold; my cough increased, I soon lost my appetite, and my strength failed. For six weeks I could not lie upon one side; I sweat very much nights, raised considerable blood during the winter, and could not speak a loud word for two weeks. With all these bad symptoms, I had very severe pain in my side and between my shoulders; general debility followed, I was confined to my room about eight weeks. I had buried a sister and brother, both died with Consumption. I expected to die myself; my friends also despaired of my life. At this time an uncle, who had been benefitted himself, advised me to take

Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM of WILD CHERRY

I accordingly procured a bottle, took it, and felt some better; obtained another, and a third; then I ceased to bleed and my cough was much better; but my disease was so deeply rooted, I was obliged to continue taking the Balsam until I had taken seven bottles. I can honestly and truly say, I believe Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry saved my life.

MRS. MARY B. GOULD.

We are personally acquainted with Mrs. Gould; assisted in taking care of her during her sickness; believe and know the above statement to be true.

MRS. P. C. PRESCOTT,
MRS. S. A. BACHELDER.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 12, 1845.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a Fresh Supply of GOODS in their line, viz:

Sack Salt; brown, loaf, crushed, and powdered Sugars; Rio, Java, Laguira, and Maracaibo Coffee; cut Nails; wrapping Paper; Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; Epsom Salts; Indigo and Madder; Saltpetre; Copperas; Lamp Black; cotton and wool Cards; Brooms, ... Land house bound Buckets; wash Tubs and Kettles; [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAMS, McGARY & CO.

Fayetteville, April [illegible], 1847. [illegible]

A few quarter casks of fine old London Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

April 13, 1847. [illegible]

REMOVED.

EDWIN GLOVER.

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS removed to the New Store four doors West of his former Stand, at W. Prior's, where he is prepared to sell Watches and Jewelry as cheap as they can be sold by any one in North Carolina.

His personal attention will be paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

March 22. 55-tf

FISH.

80 BBLS. No. 1 Herring HERRINGS, 20 do No. 2 MACKEREL.

Just received by HALL & HALL.

March 27. [illegible]

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained Lard Sperm Oil, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c. For sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison of the new and former rates of freight.

	[illegible]	Present.
Box Goods, per cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse, [illegible]	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugar, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen is just being put in good order, and the Steamer ... the greatest draught of water 17 inches, ... Our boats ... for receiving and forwarding goods ...

Receiving and forwarding at Wilmington free of commission ... All goods consigned to us at Fayetteville ... per cent ...

Passage $3 ... Down.

[illegible]

JOHN H. HALL, Agent.

[illegible]

July 15, 1847. [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE Steamers of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company ... [illegible]

H. L. MYROVER, Pr't.

July 18, 1847. 38tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

H. LEETE.

At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square,

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS ... adapted to the present and approaching Seasons, consisting in part of the following articles:

[illegible] ... Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro Blankets; Whitney's 9-4 and 11-4 Blankets; Bonnets; Hats; Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; Sporting and common Powder; Shot; Lead; Crockery; Hardware; Groceries; Rowland's Mill Saws; and many articles not specified, which will be sold *very low for Cash*, or in exchange for Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1847.

Archibald Kelly, James C. Kelly, Robert McEwen and wife Jane, Mary Kelly, James K. Campbell and wife Catharine, John R. Kelly by his next friend and Guardian Jas. C. Kelly in his own right, and as Administrator of John George, deceased, and Duncan Kelly, *vs.* Daniel Kelly.

Petition for sale and division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Daniel Kelly, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the 1st Monday in August next, and plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, H. H. Robinson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in May, A. D. 1847.

H. H. ROBINSON, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $3 50] 63-6w

More New Goods.

WE are this day in receipt of a FRESH SUPPLY of fine goods for Ladies wear, *of the most recent importations and entire new styles*, consisting in part of—

Rich blue black Satin strip'd Pouit de' Sorie Silks,
Do fancy striped and fig'd do do,
Do do Satin striped & shaded do do,
Do do ombre shaded and fig'd do do,
Do do damask fig'd & strip'd do do,
Plain black Mattconi, Gro' de Rhine, and Gro' de Swiss Lustrings.
... Fancy Silk Fringes and Cords for Trimming ...

[illegible]

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO ... [illegible]

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 17, 1847. [illegible]

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to those who may wish to engage in this business, ... instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information enquire at his Room, 1 door West of Beggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash, at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.

April 17, 1847. [illegible]

MERCHANTS'

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, [illegible]
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES,
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boats BEN BERRY,
ODD FELLOW,
MIKE CRONLY,
WASHINGTON,
T. C. CURTIS,
BRADY MOORE,
MARY ELIZA

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company ... [illegible]

The new Steamer Rowan draws only 17 inches water. ... [illegible]

Passage $3 both ways.

[illegible]

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.

Fayetteville, [illegible], 1847. [illegible]

COMMISSION & AUCTION BUSINESS.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the public, that we have resumed the above business, and promise our best efforts to the interest of those who may please to confide to us the sale of any kind of merchandize, including Slaves excepted, or country produce, or of any thing else in our line.

WILL. PECK & SON.

Raleigh, May 18. [illegible]

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on this he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.

Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 19, 1846. 38tf

NEW AND CHEAP

SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

New style Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Balzorines and Printed Lawns,
Gingham Muslin Robes,
Tarlton do. do.
Silk and Muslin Scarfs,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
[illegible] Sheeting, 3 yards wide,
[illegible] Pantaloon Stuff, assorted,
[illegible] Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,
[illegible] and Quilting,
[illegible] and Kentucky Jeans,
[illegible] Cloths No. 1 to 10,
[illegible] and Shoes,
[illegible] bleached and brown Domestics,
[illegible] and cotton warp,
[illegible] other Goods—all of which being [illegible] by the package, will be offered [illegible] or retail, as cheap or cheaper [illegible] of goods can be had in this [illegible]

[illegible] 50tf

RALEIGH

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND MILITARY

ACADEMY.

Classical Department: J. M. LOVEJOY, Preceptor, assisted by R. H. MASON.

Mathematical and Military Department: SIMON PRESTON.

THE year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each; the first Session beginning on the first of January, and the second Session, on the first of July.

It is the design of the Preceptor, that this Institution shall not be surpassed, in the advantages afforded for acquiring a thorough English, Classical and Mathematical Education.

Pupils will be prepared to enter the Junior Class of any College in the United States.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For English and Mathematical Studies, per Session,	$15 00
For Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and Italian Languages, per Session,	20 00

The advanced Classes may pursue the Studies of a lower Class, paying only for the Studies of the Class to which they belong.

Military Tactics taught to the Pupils, free of extra charge.

The design of the Military Department being to fit the Pupils to act, in case of emergency, as Officers, the West Point system of instruction will be strictly pursued, nor will the Army Tactics be departed from, in order to exhibit the boys for the benefit of the Institution, or for any other purpose.

By an Act of the last Legislature, the necessary arms and equipments will be furnished by the State, but Parents who wish their children instructed in the Military Department, will be required to provide them with the prescribed Uniform.

Parents and Guardians, are requested not to allow their Children or Wards to have accounts in the City, but to deposit the money, for the purchase of necessaries, in the hands of the Principal.

N. B. A few Pupils will be taken as Boarders, by the Principal of the Academy.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Geo. E. Badger,
Hon. Wm. H. Haywood,
Hon. R. M. Saunders,
Rev. D. Lacy,
Hon. John H. Bryan,
Hon. John R. Donnell,
Hon. Romulus Hayes,
Dr. Boykin,
Gen. Manly,
Charles Hinton,
Wm. F. Collins,
James B. Shepard,
H. W. Husted,
[illegible] Yarbrough,
E. P. Guion, Esq'rs.

As the above named gentlemen are well known in the State, I have given their names as references. They send their sons or wards to my School, and of course their opinions can be confidently trusted.

J. M. L.

Raleigh, May 17, 1847. [illegible]

Botanic Medicines,—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them [illegible]

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

[illegible] South West corner of the Market Square, ... prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as ... purchased in this market.

Among which may be found—Gentlemen's ... Boots, water-proof, kip and ... Ladies' Walking and Over Shoes; with a ... assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Beaver, Brush, and Coney Hats; ... Fur and Wool Hats; Men's ... Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' ... Cloth, Fur, Coney, Musk, Plush, Seal, and Glazed Caps, [illegible]

J. C. T.

Oct. 20, 1846. 34tf

LOOK HERE.

ROUNDSHAVES AND AXES.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated SHAVES, so favorably known to Turpentine workers for the last three years.—They can be had at his Shop, or at the Stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.

LEVINE WOOD.

Dec. 19, 1846. 42-6m

BELLS.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish BELLS of all sizes from 20 to 15,000 lbs., suitable for Churches, Fire, Factories, Steamboats, &c.—They are warranted of superior quality and tone, and have obtained the premium at the New York State Fair for several years past. I have sold a large number in this city and vicinity, and can refer to any of the purchasers as to tone, quality, &c.—one recently sold (of 2084 lbs.) to the Catholic Church at Laurel, Md., has been heard eight miles, and gives entire satisfaction. An assortment generally kept on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

JOHN H. HASKELL, Agent for A. Meneely, Baltimore, Md.

April 28, 1847. 61-9w

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of a negro boy by the name of JOE, who absconded from me about the first of this month, or Fifteen Dollars for the confinement of him in any Jail so that I can get him. Joe is black and quite likely and very shrewd: about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, probably higher: will weigh about one hundred and forty or fifty pounds. He will no doubt try to make his way to a free State; he may have free papers, and try to pass himself off for one of the Reeds. He may attempt to pass in woman's clothing, as his wife is a free woman. If he has her free papers, they will be in the name of Eleanor Reed; or if his wife is with him, she may pretend to have a title for him as I am informed she pretends to have.—There are a great many free persons of color by the name of Reed in this vicinity, and probably he has procured some of their free papers.

C. N. WHITE.

Concord, April 23, 1847. 60-4f

Received this day per Steamer Fayetteville,

5 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR, 10 boxes and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGAR. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO., No. 1 Granite Buildings.

April 23. 60tf

JUST RECEIVED, per "Evergreen,"

A LARGE lot of SUMMER CLOTHING, consisting of Drap-d'Ete, Drap'd Vienna, Queen's Cloth, Yarn Drill, Check Linen D'Orsays, Croton Cloth and Tweeds Sacks, Dress and Frock COATS.

Marseilles, Bombazine, Cassimere, black Satin and Polka Silk VESTS.

Drap-e'Ete, Linen and Cotton PANTS.

For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO., No. 1 Granite Buildings.

April 3, 1847. 57tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy GOODS,

Which they offer at low prices.

April 5, 1847. 57tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the hhd., cask, or at retail—a superior article. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Jan'y 20, 1847. [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED.

[illegible] and Long Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, from Spanish, Natural and Sweet leaf, manufactured at "Mount Ida," Troy, N. Y. For Sale by

JNO. M. ROSE.

March 23, 1847. 55tf

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 28. 43tf

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20 HHDS. Superior Retailing New Crop Cuba MOLASSES,

5 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
10 bbls. Stewart's Powdered and Crushed Sugars,
2 boxes ditto Standard Loaf Sugars,
20 bags old Government Java Coffee,
25 ditto prime Green and Old White Laguira Coffee,
50 ditto ... Rio Coffee,

With a large assortment of extra fine Green and Black Teas, and Fancy Groceries, for sale by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.

Hay street, above the Post Office, and nearly opposite their former Stand.

Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

Received on Consignment,

35 BAGS Rio Coffee,
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
15 bbls. N. E. Rum.

For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 22, 1847. [illegible]

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil, of prime quality, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 28. 43tf

WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS.

HEADLEY'S new work, 1st volume, price $1 25. Also, Headley's Sacred Mountains, $1 25. Also, Peter Parley's Pictorial History of the United States, with Questions ... Desert Flower 75. ... Frances 75. ... Adventures of Capt. John Smith, Founder of the Colony of Virginia 50. ... Agricultural Chemistry 25. The Way to Live Well and to be Well while we Live, a new Cookery Book, by Mrs. J. H., 50. Vocal Flowers, by Miss [illegible] 37. The Weeping Willow, by [illegible] 37. Received by

E. J. HALE.

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia.

HAVE established an AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Loss ... of the Towns of North Carolina ... as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from a distance containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1846. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 10tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 20, 1846 16-12m

1600 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
2000 bushels do. Rock Alum do,
75 hhds. new crop Molasses,
100 bbls. No. 3 Nova Scotia Mackerel,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Herrings,

Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats, Flour, Brandy, Whiskey, &c &c.

We buy all sorts of Country Produce.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 20, 1847. 59tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of GOODS, consisting of

Black Cloths; blk and fancy Cassimeres; brown Linen and Drilling; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; colored ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Baize; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Nova Check; Bed Ticking; bleach'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric; Linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and blk cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents' ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; cotton Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Mouslin De Laine ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Baize Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.

One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.

April 5, 1847. 57-tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD.
Executors.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

FOR RENT.

THE [illegible] HOTEL, at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June. Apply soon to

W. S. MULLINS.

May 11, 1847. 63tf

SPLENDID WHISKEY.

JUST [illegible] Monongahela Rye Whiskey, the best article ever offered in this market.

JNO. M. ROSE.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon or retail, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

JOHN C. LATTA.

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

GENERAL AGENT.

Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. [illegible] [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE [illegible] have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES.

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery.

And such other articles as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. [illegible]

Fayetteville and Warsaw

STAGE LINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on [illegible] at 2 o'clock, P. M., [illegible] at Warsaw in time to [illegible]. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, [illegible] and arrives at Fayetteville in time for the stage going north.

Passengers [illegible] their names at Beggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Ag't.

Dec. 2, 1847. [illegible]

MRS. WALTON

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public [illegible] and Summer Fashions [illegible] orders for all kinds of Mantua-making and Millinery, in superior style of fashion.

Ladies' Bonnets, of all kinds, bleached and altered to the most fashionable shapes.

Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay Street, directly opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church.

April 21. [illegible]

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

New Goods again!

WILLIAM McINTYRE offers for sale—Linen Tapes and Bobbin; col'd and white Hose and half Hose; col'd and white Gloves; Silk Mitts; Kid Gloves; Cambric, Jaconet, Book, Swiss and Tarleton Muslins; Ginghams; Calicoes; Printed Lawns; Embroidered Robes; Lisle Thread; Lace Edgings and Insertings; Jaconet Swiss Insertings and Edgings; Silk Berage Scarfs, Shawls, and Handkerchiefs; Bombazines; Alpacas; Muslin-de-laine; Balzorines; Berage; Linen Cambric hemstitched Handkerchiefs; Pongee and Bandanna Pocket Handkerchiefs; black Mattiona Cravats; Italian and Croton Cloth; white Marseilles Vesting; white and col'd Linen Drills; striped and cross-barred French Cassimere; fine bl'k Doeskin Cassimere; French Cloths; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; fine unbleached Shirting and Drilling; bleached Shirting and Sheetings; brown Sheeting and Shirting; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Marshall's Patent Thread; Ravworth's and other Spool Cotton; Canvass Needles and Worsted for Embroidering; Printed Chimney Screens; Window Blinds and House Paper; French Lace, plain Straw, English Straw, and Fluted Lawn Bonnets; Artificial Flowers and Tabs; Palmleaf, Leghorn, Panama and Fur Hats; Men's and Youths' Cloth and Glazed Caps; Silk Parasols; Sun Shades; Silk, Scotch, Gingham, and other low priced Umbrellas.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Knives and Forks; Pocket Knives; Scissors; German Silver and Britannia Table and Tea Spoons; Draw Knives; Hand Saws; Mill Saw Files; Horse Rasps; Coopers' and Carpenters' Adzes; Jack, Smooth, Fore, Jointer, Match and Sash Planes; Iron-mo'd, Brass Knob, Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks; Wood Screws; Saddle Tacks and Brads; Collins' and other approved makers' Axes; Chopping Hatchets; Broad Axes; short handle Pans; long handle Shovels; Ames' Spades; Wagon Boxes; Cut and Wrought Nails; English and Swedes Bar Iron; Cast and German Steel.

Groceries.

Loaf and Pulverized Sugar; Green Tea; Rio and Java Coffee; New Orleans and St. Croix Sugar; Spices; Indigo; Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards; Dupont's Gunpowder; Mou'd and Drop Shot; Window Glass; White Lead; Foot Mats; Painted Pails, and Corn Brooms.

Also, [illegible] MACKEREL.

May 4, 1847. 61-3m

On Consignment.

100 BOXES "Lash's" Cigars.
5 Bbls. "Lash's" Rye Whiskey, distilled 18 months since. For Sale by

JNO. M. ROSE.

March 23, 1847. 55-tf

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8. 14-tf

$10 REWARD.

I WILL give TEN DOLLARS for the delivery of Negro Boy ... Rose, to me, or ... Jail. ... is about 6 feet ... bow-legged ... when walking. Rose is 4½ feet high, stout built, and ... speak ... about ... 17 years old. ... has been gone ... three months ... Between ... W. H. ... Rockfish. ... is well known at Rockfish and this place as a sawyer.

C. J. CAMPBELL,

Adm'r of D. Campbell.

Fayetteville, May 19, 1847. 63tf

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE FALL SESSION of W. J. Bingham's Select School ... will begin on the [illegible] of July. ... At the end of the present Session a class will be discharged, making room for several new scholars.—For terms, &c. address the Principal, Oaks [illegible] Hillsborough, N. C.

Classical Department, W. J. BINGHAM, Principal.
Mathematical [illegible] DAVID W. KERR.

12 miles S. W. from Hillsboro', [illegible]

May 20, 1847. [illegible] 64 Cp

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100 CASKS Fresh Thomastown LIME, [illegible] and for sale low by the quantity or cask by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.

Hay street, above the Post Office, and nearly opposite their former Stand.

Feb'y 17, 1847. [illegible]

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and the Orphan."

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR $2,500,000.

Besides a reserve fund (from surplus premiums) of about $185,000.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.
Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.
Secretary—F. F. CAMEROUN, Esq.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premium for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the Capital is permanently invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors—as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise) or otherwise.

The payment of premiums, half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Division of Profits.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

United States Board of Local Directors.—Chief Office for America, 74 Wall st., N. York.—Jacob Harvey, Esq., Chairman; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq., James Boorman, Esq., George Barclay, Esq., Samuel S. Howland, Esq., Gorham A. Worth, Esq., Samuel M. Fox, Esq., William Van Hook, Esq., and C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

Philadelphia—Clement C. Biddle, Esq., Louis A. Godey, George Rex Graham, Esq., William Jones, Esq.

Baltimore—Jonathan Meredith, Esq., Samuel Hoffman, Esq., Dr. J. H. McCulloh.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners.—New York—J. Kearny Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker st.; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin st.; S. S. Keene, M. D., 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st. and No. 134 Bowery, at 3 o'clock, P. M., daily. Fee paid by the Society.)

Standing Counsel.—William Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall st.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor.—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine st.

Cashier.—Henry E. Cutlip, Esq.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, table of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office 74 Wall st., 134 Bowery, or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, or British North American Colonies.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dr. B. W. ROBINSON, Medical Examiner, Fayetteville, N. C.

March 18, 1847. 55-3m

NOTICE.

AN exhibit of the Drawback [illegible] required by us in settlement [illegible]

J. & T. W. [illegible]

April 20, 1847.

White Lead and Paint [illegible]

2,000 LBS. Pure [illegible] White Lead, 100 gallons [illegible] Window Glass, 8 x 10, 10 x 12, [illegible] For sale by

COOK & [illegible]

May 25, 1847.

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART has just received from New York a fashionable [illegible] Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, White and Colored [illegible] &c. &c., and is prepared to execute all kinds of Millinery. Orders [illegible] meet with prompt attention. [illegible] bleached and altered to the [illegible]

Latest Spring and Summer [illegible] received.

March 22, 1847.

Thyme, Summer Savory, Sweet Marjoram, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

DR. LE ROY'S

VEGETABLE

Universal Pills

Are a Strengthening, Purgative, and Purifying Tonic.

THESE Pills have become [illegible]

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS [illegible]

[illegible]

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent [illegible]

April 12, 1847.

NOTICE.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT [illegible] professional [illegible] residence near Beebe's Range, [illegible] present occupied by the Hon. James C. [illegible]

Aug. 15, 1847.

To Timber [illegible]

THE Subscribers will continue to [illegible] the duties of their office as [illegible] Timber, as heretofore, under the firm [illegible] & Cashwell.

T. MATH[illegible]
D. CASHW[illegible]

Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE, 5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.

MALLETT & [illegible]

April 29.

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very [illegible] which these Wheels have [illegible] of nearly 4000 of them [illegible] country, the Subscribers have [illegible] in North Carolina, 50 of which [illegible] in operation in Cumberland [illegible] properly introduced, they [illegible] of the Mill, and in quantity of [illegible] exceed the most sanguine expectations [illegible] ers, many of whom are [illegible] for their science and practical [illegible] tested to the value of this [illegible] Wheels are more durable, and [illegible] order, when properly put together, [illegible] mon Flutter Wheel. They will [illegible] the water, and run well in back [illegible] is a head above. The [illegible] creased to more than double [illegible]

The price of an individual right [illegible] Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the [illegible] men, some of whom have had the [illegible] ration 12 months or more, and [illegible] we have received certificates [illegible] these Wheels, and [illegible] this improvement, cut 2000, 3 [illegible] as high as 5000 feet a day, and [illegible] the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.

J[illegible]
James Mc[illegible]
C[illegible]
John P[illegible]
C[illegible]
Lot W[illegible]
R[illegible]
W. C. M[illegible]
R[illegible]
John C. M[illegible]
John L. F[illegible]
A[illegible]
A. Ba[illegible]
J. R. Ro[illegible]
C[illegible]
J. T. Do[illegible]
William K[illegible]
C[illegible]
Cole & [illegible]
Smith & [illegible]
N. Clegg
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach
B[illegible]
B. Ruffin.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and R[illegible]
Williams.
D[illegible]
Lewis [illegible]
James Jarman
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high [illegible] Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, in size to suit different heads of water, [illegible] place, Wilmington, Washington, and New[illegible] and also for sale by James T. Dodson, C[illegible] county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with fitting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. [illegible]